

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KODAK'S DIFFICULTIES REVEAL
JAPAN'S TRADE BARRIERS

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as the Japanese Government continues to systematically deny Japanese consumers fair and competitive access to America's Eastman Kodak Company's film and paper products, it is critical to maintain pressure on the administration to resolve this case. This case has far-reaching ramifications for our Nation's export potential. With that in mind, I respectfully submit the following article outlining the importance of a positive resolution of this case for my home State of Pennsylvania.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot News, Oct. 17, 1997]

KODAK'S DIFFICULTIES REVEAL JAPAN'S
TRADE BARRIERS

(By Clifford L. Jones)

In the current and continuing congressional debate over foreign trade, the issue foremost in everyone's mind is the assurance that as trade barriers fall, they must fall equally for every trading partner. American workers, American companies are not afraid of competition, but we must insist on fairness in foreign markets.

Unfortunately, one of America's long-time trading partners continues to stick its thumb in the eye of American business. Japan continues to insist on tilting the playing field in their favor. That practice must be brought to an end, if not by Japan then mandated by enforcement actions by the World Trade Organization. And, if the World Trade Organization refuses to act in the face of blatant disregard for fairness in the marketplace, then America must rethink its actions in trade matters. In a few months, the World Trade Organization, the international arbiter of free and fair trading, is expected to settle a dispute that could affect every family in Pennsylvania.

The United States government has charged the Japanese government with systematic denial of fair and competitive access to Japanese consumers by America's Eastman Kodak Company.

Although this case involves photographic film and paper, it could just as easily have been brought on behalf of chemicals, telecommunications, agriculture or medical technology. There is a growing list of American industries thwarted by Japan's regulations which effectively protect Japanese business from foreign competition.

This case is important to all Americans, not just for Kodak employees, because exports are increasingly vital to our nation's economic well-being. By expanding sales of American products overseas, we create new jobs, higher incomes and a better standard of living at home. If the United States wins this case, other companies, including many in Pennsylvania, should find it easier to enter the Japanese market.

The United States has brought a fundamental challenge to the Japanese way of doing business. For 30 years, Japan has sought the benefits of lower tariffs to create new overseas markets for its own goods while firmly establishing restrictions on the entry of American products into its marketplace. For three decades, through three rounds of international negotiations, the Japanese government has promised and, yet, refused to eliminate major trade barriers.

It has replaced formal trade barriers with a complex series of laws and regulations. In fact, after the first round of negotiations in 1967, the Japanese Cabinet stated that it would be a "basic necessity" to protect domestic industry from foreign competition.

Kodak's on-going problems with marketing in Japan are indicators of the difficulties encountered by most U.S. industries as they attempt to compete fairly in Japan. In the last three decades Kodak has invested significant resources in the Japanese market and yet Kodak has managed to secure a market share nowhere near what it is in every other market in the free world.

Something, quite obviously, is wrong.

Kodak's market share is not the result of Japanese preference for domestic brands. Most Japanese consumers simply are unable to find Kodak products in stores. Unlike Japanese makers of photographic paper and film with totally free and fair access to the U.S. market, Kodak is able to reach only a small percentage of the market in Japan.

Unbelievably, Japan has consistently refused to even discuss this situation with the United States, one of its staunchest allies.

Common sense tells us that if trade barriers fall, foreign firms should capture a larger share of the market. In other countries when governments have honored their commitments, to free trade, Kodak's share has risen. This has not happened in Japan.

The Kodak case is also important to our relationship with such East Asian nations as China, Taiwan and South Korea, all of whom are following to some degree the Japanese model of export-led growth in combination with a protected domestic market.

If the United States case is successful, it will send a firm warning to other nations that they, too, must honor their commitments to free trade—or suffer the consequences. Recognizing the historic nature of the case the European Union is supporting the United States before the World Trade Organization.

I believe that the evidence supporting Kodak is overwhelming and there is only one reasonable conclusion. Let's hope for the sake of U.S. industry and for American workers that the World Trade Organization arrives at that conclusion. Such a determination will have the additional benefit of calming many of the congressional fears over proposals for continuing America's and the world's march to free trade.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE
VALPARAISO
SCHOOL SYSTEM

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to take this opportunity to congratulate the Valparaiso Community School System. Valparaiso placed in the top 10 percent of 15,893 school systems nationwide, and it was named a 1997 "What Parents Want" award winner by SchoolMatch, an Ohio-based school selection consulting firm. I would especially like to recognize Valparaiso Community School System's superintendent, Michael Benway, and its director of secondary education, Glen Gambel, for their significant roles in this distinguished achievement.

The "What Parents Want" award was established 6 years ago by school administrators concerned about negative publicity surrounding public education. In making its decision, SchoolMatch uses information from county and State auditors, State taxing authorities, and State boards of education. To assess a school's qualifications, the firm uses a checklist of what parents look for when deciding which school system is best for their children. The seven-point list includes: competitiveness; academically solid, but not intimidating; testing; accreditation; recognition by a national foundation or by the U.S. Department of Education; competitive teacher salaries; above-average instructional expenditures; above-average library and media expenditures; and small class size.

The award is especially meaningful for the Valparaiso Community School System since SchoolMatch is a prominent organization that performs its own extensive research to determine which schools meet the above criteria.

With families increasingly having to relocate for job related purposes, SchoolMatch provides an invaluable service to parents with school-age children. SchoolMatch is used by a number of large corporations as they help relocating employees match their expectations with a school system in the area of relocation. The program has gained national recognition, as more than 48,000 parents contacted SchoolMatch's headquarters in Columbus, OH, last year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending the Valparaiso Community School System on its receipt of this prestigious award. The dedication of Valparaiso's teachers and administrators to the education of citizens in the Valparaiso community is truly inspirational.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

CHINA'S NUCLEAR
NONPROLIFERATION POLICY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend my colleagues, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. COX, for their bipartisan efforts to shed light on China's pending nuclear nonproliferation certification in this morning's Washington Post. These distinguished gentlemen present us with the facts on China's most recent and egregious nonproliferation violations. Now it's up to President Clinton to face the facts and deny certification to China as a responsible member of the international nonproliferation community.

The Central Intelligence Agency released its biannual report to Congress this past summer and listed China as one of the two biggest nations to export nuclear materials to Iran and Pakistan. Now, less than 4 months later, China is pledging to limit its exports to Iran and end nuclear cooperation with the rogue nation. This agreement arrives at the dawn of "new and improved" United States-China relationship. As a nuclear weapons state and party to the Nonproliferation Treaty, China is obligated to promote "the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy." If China can break its pledge made in an international treaty, it certainly has the capability of breaking its pledge made to the Clinton administration. What evidence does the United States have that China will keep its promise to curb sales of nuclear materials to its largest consumers?

None. China's Government has denied accusations of selling nuclear technology and material to rogue nations. It has been barred from receiving United States technology for over 10 years for these transactions and now we're supposed to believe that China will reverse its current policy. I hope the Clinton administration doesn't expect Congress to buy this bogus change of heart. The administration has delinked human rights from trade and now it wants to ignore its own intelligence reports on nuclear proliferation. If the United States agrees to sell nuclear technology to China, it will open up the nuclear arms market to Iran and Pakistan. This is irresponsible, unacceptable, and goes beyond a policy of engagement.

China has not given any substantive signs of changing its current nuclear sales to Iran, yet the administration acquiesces on all requests for cooperation. China's leader, Jiang Zemin, insisted upon a fanfare welcome from the United States and his request was granted. However, compliance of the warm welcome should not set the tone for the upcoming discussions between the two leaders. President Clinton must send a clear, firm message regarding U.S. nuclear nonproliferation policy. The United States must lead by example and show China—and the world—that we are not open to sending nuclear technology to Iran via China.

The following article appeared in today's Washington Post:

CHINA AND NUCLEAR TRAFFICKING

(By Edward J. Markey, Benjamin A. Gilman and Christopher Cox)

During Chinese President Jiang Zemin's visit this week, President Clinton is expected to activate a 1985 Nuclear Cooperation Agreement with China. American companies would then be authorized to start selling nuclear reactors and fuel to a country that has been identified by the CIA as "a key supplier of most destructive arms technology" to rogue regimes such as Iran's. We believe that providing access to American technologies that could end up assisting Iran's nuclear weapons programs would constitute an intolerable risk to U.S. national security.

When the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement was finalized in 1985, Congress placed conditions on the resolution approving it that required the president to certify that China had become a responsible member of the international nonproliferation community before the agreement could go into effect. No U.S. president, not Regan, not Bush and until now not Clinton, has made such a certification. A glance at the record quickly shows why.

Communist China's nuclear, chemical, biological and missile proliferation has made it the Wal-Mart of international nuclear commerce. Consider the following list of only the worst and most recent of China's nonproliferation violations:

In February 1996 the People's Republic of China was discovered to have sold 5,000 ring magnets to Pakistan for use in Pakistan's secret uranium enrichment facility, though it publicly denied doing so.

In May 1997 the State Department cited seven Chinese entities for exporting chemical weapons technology to Iran.

In June 1997 Time magazine reported that China had not only transferred nuclear-capable missiles to Pakistan but was also helping Pakistan build missiles of its own.

In July 1997 the CIA identified China as being "the most significant supplier of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)-related goods and technology to foreign countries."

In August 1997 Israeli intelligence reports confirmed that China is supplying long-range nuclear missile technologies to Iran.

In September 1997 the U.S. Navy reported that China is the most active supplier of Iran's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs.

This record speaks for itself. China has continually assure the United States that it would stop providing technologies for weapons of mass destruction to countries such as Iran and Pakistan. China has continually failed to live up to its promises. Before implementing the 1985 agreement, we need to be certain that this time the promises are for real.

The 1985 agreement requires the president to certify that China has made sufficient progress in halting proliferation. President Clinton, however, seems to believe that China's past proliferation record is irrelevant, and that we should blindly trust the vague and untested promises China has made to implement its own export controls and regulations. China has yet to make a tangible demonstration of its commitment to cease its sales of WMD technologies. Implementation of the Nuclear Cooperation Agreement is profoundly ill advised, at least until the following criteria are met:

(1) China must join the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG). The NSG members have agreed not to sell nuclear technologies to any country that does not allow international inspections of all of its nuclear facilities all of the

time, a criterion known as "full-scope safeguards." A 1993 statement by then Secretary of State Warren Christopher calls the NSG "a fundamental component of the international nonproliferation regime," and says that "the United States has been a strong proponent of requiring full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as a condition for significant new nuclear supply commitments." Christopher's first statement remains true, but the Clinton administration is considering reversing itself on the second. Why should countries such as Canada and Switzerland, both NSG members, be held to a higher nonproliferation standard than Communist China?

(2) China must cease all proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including missiles and chemical and biological weapons. A promise to cease nuclear proliferation without similar assurances to cease the proliferation of other mass destruction technologies is a lot like an alcoholic's swearing off scotch without bothering to stop drinking beer or wine.

(3) China must follow through with its promise to implement an export controls system, but it must be proved to be effective. This can be accomplished only through the passage of time. With such a long legacy of transgressions and broken promises, we need to see evidence of true reform before moving forward with certification.

President Clinton has an opportunity, as well as an obligation, to require that the People's Republic of China demonstrate its compliance with global nonproliferation norms (as opposed to mere promises) by resisting pressure from the Chinese government (and the American nuclear industry). But if the president certifies China as a nonproliferator, despite the record we have outlined and without a demonstrated change of behavior on the part of Beijing, he will have eviscerated U.S. nonproliferation policy and compromised U.S. national security.

PERSONALIZING SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, once in a while, a speech is made that really makes sense for America. Recently Jim Martin, president, 60 Plus Association, made one of these speeches. On Social Security's 62d anniversary, Jim talked about the importance of personalizing Social Security.

Jim notes that the likely alternative to personalizing Social Security is a tax increase. Since 1971, there have been 36 Social Security tax increases. A Social Security tax increase does not make economic sense and more importantly it is not fair to working Americans.

Jim Martin, representing seniors all over America, supports the introduction of my Social Security Solvency Act, personalizing Social Security by offering each worker his or her own personal retirement savings account.

Thank you, Jim, for your thoughtful remarks.

PERSONALIZING SOCIAL SECURITY:
UNPLUGGING THE THIRD RAIL

(By James L. Martin)

When I came to Washington as a newspaper reporter in 1962, John F. Kennedy was in the

White House, Neal Armstrong had not yet walked on the moon, Strom Thurmond was a Democrat and the problems with Social Security were perceived by few, other than Barry Goldwater.

So, today, August 14, 1997, on the 62d anniversary of Social Security, the 60 Plus Association becomes the first seniors group to publicly go on record to overhaul the system, releasing a paper it commissioned by economist Richard A. Hart, entitled "Personalizing Social Security: Unplugging the Third Rail." Why did a senior citizens group decide to tackle the issue of Social Security reform? Let me answer by citing a question I'm asked often about the program signed into law by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on August 14, 1935.

The question is always the same, "Jim, why get involved?" After all, the theory goes, even if the current system is going bankrupt, "your seniors are protected, so why bother with the uncertain future of this politically volatile issue?"

Believe me, it would be easy to take a head-in-the-sand approach as so many do, including, I'm sorry to say, other senior citizens groups. Unfortunately, this attitude leads to a false impression that seniors are "greedy old geezers," a "gimme, gimme, gimme" mentality which I hope to dispel. Seniors who built this country, in Depression and war time, through their blood, sweat and tears, deserve better.

To help dispel that erroneous image, I harken back to some of the advice one particular senior citizen has given me, and still does—my favorite senior—my mom, my sainted mother, if you will, Mary L. Martin, who, in her eighties, still works part-time! Her advice is that seniors' most valued assets are not their social security, their retirement income or their pensions—although these are certainly near the top of their list—but in her opinion, seniors' most valuable assets are their children, their grandchildren and their great grandchildren.

So that's why I decided to involve 60 Plus, seniors group responsibly trying to find a solution to the problem, for the sake of our children and our grandchildren.

To put it bluntly, Heritage Foundation economist Dan Mitchell said, or perhaps it was another often quoted economist, Americans for Tax Reform's Peter Ferrara, who said:

"Security was a Ponzi scheme then. It's a Ponzi scheme now." But even a Ponzi scheme—borrowing from Peter to pay Paul—worked well in the beginning, not only for Carols Ponzi but for others, just as the so-called Social Security Ponzi scheme worked well for seniors. But there looms now a "run on the Ponzi bank" as the Baby Boomers prepare to retire.

As Mr. Hart states in his paper, "the Social Security retirement train is a collision course with demographics. Social Security's pay-as-you-go system, where the taxes of today's workers are transferred to today's retirees, leaves it particularly vulnerable to demographic trends. As Baby Boomers age, life expectancy is rising and birth rates are falling. As the Social Security train heads straight into a demographic wall," Mr. Hart continues, "more and more Americans anticipate the oncoming wreck." Mr. Hart is right. More and more of us recognize the looming crisis.

A recent poll said that a majority of Democrats, for the first time, acknowledged not only that there is a problem with the system, but a majority of Democrats now even favor privatization as a solution. Every-

body universally agrees there's a problem. But a solution remains elusive.

For example, President Clinton's Social Security Advisory Council has issued its long awaited report. This 13-member panel of experts readily agreed there is a problem but did they agree on a solution? Well, yes and no. They offered three solutions. It's not an exaggeration to say they split three ways from Sunday, six endorsing one solution, five another and two yet a third. Significantly, all three directly, or indirectly, advocated privatization. In 1983, President Reagan's Social Security Reform Commission came forth with its solution to keep the system solvent for, it said, at least another 75 years, well into the next century.

That begs the question, why another Commission so soon in the 1990's, after the 1983 Commission? The answer is that the system is in more trouble than previously thought. The problem is twofold. One: The good news is that we seniors are living longer, due to medical advances and our own better health habits. Two: The bad news is that you younger generations have to pay.

Of course, that's the way the system has always worked. But before there were more than 20 workers, not three, paying into the system for each beneficiary. One other fact that bears noting is that when first enacted, according to the actuarial tables, seniors died at about age 64, or as Mr. Hart so delicately phrases it, most workers were conveniently dead and buried before they could collect their benefits at age 65. As 60 Plus Honorary Chairman, former Indiana Congressman Roger Zion puts it, at a vigorous and robust 75, he has been "statistically dead" for 11 years. Now that seniors are living longer, that places further financial strains on the system. Clearly, a day of reckoning has come. The old fix of just raising taxes, some 51 times in 62 years, cannot continue. There's a limit.

There have been half-hearted attempts in the past to address the problem, half-hearted because not many politicians want to be accused of touching the so-called third rail. You know the old song—Social Security is the third rail of politics, touch it and you die.

Politicians have gotten away with this third rail scare tactic for too long, scaring seniors for political gain. Some of us recall the 1964 Barry Goldwater-Lyndon Johnson Presidential campaign when there was a TV commercial showing a giant pair of scissors cutting a Social Security card with a voice-over solemnly intoning that this would be the result if you voted for Goldwater. Another 1964 TV commercial also stated that a vote for Goldwater could result in U.S. soldiers being sent to fight and die in southeast Asia. Well, as one political wag put it, he "voted for Barry and sure enough, U.S. soldiers were soon sent to fight and die in Vietnam."

So, I would like to put politicians, regardless of party, on notice that seniors are tired of falsely being told their Social Security is going to be taken away. It's more likely that a meteorite will fall on the Social Security Administration building in Baltimore before a politician, of either party, would propose taking away Social Security.

Let me point out how 60 Plus became engaged on this issue. A few years ago the Third Millennium, Generation X'ers in the 18-34 age group, announced the startling news that most X'ers believed more in UFOs (unidentified flying objects) than that the system would be around when they retired. I responded on a radio talk show that seniors

are also aware that the system is headed for bankruptcy. Then I added, somewhat flip-pantly, perhaps, that seniors believe more in the second coming (has it been 20 years this week?) of Elvis Presley than in the system's future solvency and that seniors might also prefer changes. After a few call-ins and further discussion of UFOs and Elvis, I decided to poll senior citizens. Our poll to approximately 100,000 seniors found that, by a surprising 3-to-1 margin, seniors preferred a privatized system. We then commissioned a survey by pollster Frank Luntz, an excerpt of which is in the study we've released. The Luntz poll confirmed our 3-to-1 ratio.

We were called by Insight Magazine, and we debated, in print, our counterpart at the American Association of Retired Persons, Horace Deets, in dueling 2000-word essays. If I could sum up each essay in one word, it would be: AARP—taxation, 60 Plus—privatization. AARP favors the same old solution, tax increases, while 60 Plus looks for new solutions.

Will privatization work? The privatization role model is the Chilean system. During the 1983 Social Security study, when Chile was mentioned as a solution, the status quo seekers dismissed their system as a new and unproven experiment. But, fast forward 15 years later and Chile now has an amazing track record of success. Now the status quo seekers try to demonize the word "privatize," implying that you have to be a stock market expert or the big boys on Wall Street will fleece you. Nothing could be further from the truth. There are a lot of workers in Chile who can't play the stock market but who proudly walk around with a passport-sized book with their name on it, keeping track of their investments. That is one of the reasons we use the word "personalize" because the system would allow each and every individual to take personal control of his or her own financial destiny.

Since 60 Plus is nonpartisan, we credit legislators from both parties for coming up with innovative ideas. One is Democratic Sen. Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, from whom we borrowed the word "personalize." Another suggestion, by one of the Generation-X'ers, is to "modernize" the system. Many others on Capitol Hill deserve credit, including Republican Congressman Jim Kolbe of Arizona and Democratic Congressman Charlie Stenholm of Texas, co-chairs of a public pension reform caucus which now numbers more than 70 members of Congress, equally represented by both parties. Michigan Congressman Nick Smith has introduced legislation to address the problem, as have Reps. Mark Sanford of South Carolina, David McIntosh of Indiana, Mark Neumann of Wisconsin and John Porter of Illinois. Others safeguarding Social Security include House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer of Texas and Subcommittee Chairmen, Reps. Bill Thomas of California, Dennis Hastert of Illinois and Jim Bunning of Kentucky. Surely, the latter, Jim Bunning, the big, burly Hall of Fame baseball pitcher—known as a fierce competitor in his playing days and now the father of nine and grandfather of 31 (at last count)—would be a formidable opponent for those who try to demagogue Social Security as they did in the 1980s when some Members of Congress courageously talked about reform in order to save it.

More than two dozen countries in South America, Europe and Asia, have adopted, or are in the process of adopting, a Chilean-style system. Even socialist Sweden is going that route. And here, workers in three Texas counties, before a loophole in the law was

closed, opted for privatization and their rate of return is making for a lot of serious discussion as they prepare for retirement. Moreover, a resolution recently passed both the House and Senate in Oregon asking the state to opt out of the Social Security system and create a separate retirement system for state workers.

So the slight spark across the sky of the Chilean experiment has become a bright constellation. It's a success story that I believe, with all my heart and soul, can be a guide for our own troubled system.

Incidentally, in the old days, the father of the Chilean plan, Dr. Jose Pinera, literally visited Washington in the dead of night because his untested plan was so controversial. But a few years ago, the Cato Institute gave a dinner in his honor and a number of Members of Congress allowed their names to be placed on the host committee. What a change in attitude. Of course, it was not lost on them that this former minister of labor was elected to office himself, with a major plank in his platform, his plan to privatize social security.

Having read an article years ago by Ed Crane, President of the Cato Institute, about the social security problem, we started searching for solutions. We kept being referred back to the Cato Institute itself, which has taken a pioneering road on this issue for more than a dozen years. One name kept coming up, time and again. That name was Michael Tanner, Cato's Director of Health and Welfare Studies, and the author of several books on health and welfare reform. Mr. Tanner has worked on the Social Security issue extensively, to say the least. Spoken on it. Written on it. Debated on it, around the world often with Dr. Pinera at his side. That's why 60 Plus, particularly Roger Zion and I, are so pleased that Mr. Tanner has not only eloquently embraced this new plan Mr. Hart proposes, but has joined us at today's official release of the proposal, along with an equally strong endorsement by today's other featured speaker, Fund for a New Generation's Adam Dubitsky.

Richard A. Hart takes up the challenge to find a solution in an insightful paper showing how Personal Retirement Accounts (PRAs) can assure both dignity and comfort for future generations of senior citizens. This paper, a variation on a theme advanced by others, should continue the dialogue on a system which urgently needs reform.

To those who fear Social Security's ruin, wise seniors know that there is no Social Security Trust Fund. 60 Plus calls it the Social Security Bust Fund as surpluses are used for other government programs. As Democratic Senator Ernest Hollings of South Carolina has said, "There is no trust. There is no fund." We need to alert people to keep at arm's length those politicians who spread fear among seniors, as we stand at a crossroads to which direction Social Security reform should go.

In the 60 Plus Association's opinion, some form of "personalization" remains the best and most feasible option. We must guarantee present retirees their benefits as part of a government promise to them, but we must also safeguard current generations paying into Social Security system so that the benefits will be there when they retire.

On August 14, 1935, President Roosevelt signed into law the Social Security Act. On May 2, 1997, the FDR Memorial was opened here in Washington, D.C. The Social Security system helped seniors escape poverty, but we now know there are major problems facing future generations. What more lasting

commemoration to FDR can we embrace than the adoption of a system which will save it for a new age, a new era, and a new population.

CHINA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for my entire career as a Congressman, I have been extremely concerned about the capabilities and intentions of the People's Republic of China. I see a totalitarian dictatorship with nuclear weapons and the intent to provide weapons of mass destruction to terrorist nations. Of equal concern is the People's Republic of China's actions and desire to wage economic warfare against America by engaging in economic espionage. But even worse is their potential to improperly infiltrate and illegally manipulate capital markets through fraudulent market offerings. We cannot afford to let our guard down and allow them to hold hostage America's future growth and security by jeopardizing American retirement and pension funds.

For that reason, I commend to you the attached article from the Wall Street Journal and announce my intent to introduce legislation that will protect us from this latest form of assault on our national security.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 29, 1997]

HONG KONG'S MARKET STOPS BELIEVING IN 'MIRACLES'

(By Holman W. Jenkins Jr.)

Apocryphal of the turmoil that began in Hong Kong last week and spread through the world's stock markets, we have to admit to missing Zhou Beifang just a little.

Though he happens to be serving a life sentence in a Chinese prison these days, back in the early 1990s he was feted by Hong Kong's business elite as the "king of backdoor listings."

His story had an improbably epic quality: Growing up wild on the streets of Beijing during the Cultural Revolution, when his father, an old military comrade of Deng Xiaoping, was in disgrace; landing with a splash in Hong Kong in his early 40s, as head of the offshore arm of China's giant Shougang steel works, now led by his rehabilitated father.

The younger Zhou embodied all the yuppie striving of a generation robbed of education and privilege by Mao's class war. Soon everything he touched turned to gold for the Hong Kong investors who followed him. His trick was to take over moribund companies on the local stock exchange, and make their shares jump as he loaded them with mainland assets on preferential terms. In a very short time his empire was worth \$1.4 billion.

"We don't know whether these transactions were approved by some authority in Beijing, or what it would mean if they were," an editorial in The Asian Wall Street Journal ruefully wondered at the time. Six months later Mr. Zhou had been recalled to Beijing and arrested.

It shouldn't be surprising that Asia turned out to be the knock that finally set the global bull market on its ear. Those who mistake chronology for explanation have tried to trace the dominoes back to the Thai baht. But the problem goes deeper.

For the Asian "miracle" had two solid pillars—the high savings and low wages of its workers—and a third illusory one: the supposed omni-competence of its elites.

Let us further note that much of the optimism embedded in the global share prices was, on some level, specifically China optimism. It was always obvious that bringing China aboard the global economy was the game at hand. To hear Boeing, Coca-Cola and Procter & Gamble tell it, China underlay their every hope of earnings as far as the eye can see.

In Hong Kong, where Western finance meets Chinese reality, the experts are belatedly now trying to sort out the fundamentals from the Zhou Belfangism in the China story.

Consider the deal Goldman Sachs and a bevy of lesser banks brought to market into the teeth of last week's mayhem. The offering consisted of government-owned cellular operators in two provinces cobbled into a package that gave a mere minority stake to private investors for \$3 billion.

Amid much bickering between the Chinese and their bankers, the price was actually raised half-way through the offering, to a multiple far richer than what other Asian telecom giants are selling for. And then to stir up sagging demand the head of the Chinese telecom ministry hinted at juicy asset injections while talking to the press in Shenzhen. "The listing of China Telecom will be the first course of a big banquet and bigger courses will be served later," he promised.

Those are the kind of Zhouesque expectations that had small investors in Hong Kong lining up around the block this past summer for new offerings by mainland companies with no track record, little disclosure and managements that operate under an uncertain set of incentives.

That's a strange way to sell stock, because underlying it is an invitation to believe that you're in bed with some Chinese muckety-muck, who's going to use his connections for his own quick enrichment, and therefore yours. Yet small investors aren't the only ones who've fallen for this. Britain's Cable & Wireless earlier in the year sold the Chinese ministry a chunk of Hongkong Telecom at a substantial discount, in return for the promise of special access to the mainland phone market, in the form of C&W getting a piece of the China Telecom flotation.

C&W last week didn't get any of China Telecom. Instead, it was the usual suspects among China's cronies in the Hong Kong tycoon class who got discounted allocations of the new issue.

So many dreams end this way. Morgan Stanley, the most China-exuberant of U.S. banks, put up \$35 million to capitalize Beijing's first joint-venture investment bank. In due course, it found itself squeezed out of a lead role in the China Telecom flotation by its inexperienced creation, and then last month learned that its offspring was coming to Hong Kong to compete with Morgan Stanley there, rather than opening the door so Morgan Stanley could become a player on the mainland, as it had feverently hoped.

Over lunch a few years ago, the local Chinese head of a Western investment firm explained that the mainland deals he was then busily underwriting were destined for fund managers in the U.S. who felt a indiscriminate need for "China exposure."

Asked if he owned any himself, he made a face that said: "Are you on drugs?"

Yet he quickly warmed to a favorite topic, how to make all this actually work for

China. His idea: Give Chinese managers stock options that vest only after a time, so they might at least be tempted to use their positions to grow real earnings rather than to launder assets offshore.

In the wake of crashing markets all around the globe, the words "accountability" and "transparency" are suddenly getting a workout by Western analysts in Hong Kong—although earlier in the year several had quietly been dismissed for voicing skepticism about Chinese offerings.

As it happened, the Red Chip bonfire of last summer was accompanied by insider wheeling and dealing and ramping of a type not seen since the Hong Kong market cleaned up its act in the late 1980s, with the formation of an anti-corruption task force. Western bankers, letting their standards drop in their eagerness to cultivate a big new client, have been the quiescent instruments of these shenanigans.

Well, "when in Rome" and all that. But still, these institutions are global brand-names now, with retail investors at home looking to them as guarantors of their retirement security. That ought to be reason enough for bankers to begin drawing more sharply the question of whether these deals are really financing China's development or merely financing capital flight.

Anyhow, now comes the moment when we find out whether all the billions China has been absorbing went to build skyscrapers without tenants and factories without customers.

Hong Kong remains Asia's best-disciplined economy, with its most professional class of managers outside of Tokyo. The current mess will work out for the best only if it leaves everyone in the region with a stronger taste for these qualities.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FLORIDA MARLINS

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud Baseball's 1997 World Series Champions, the Florida Marlins. As a representative of South Florida and a native of Dade County, I am delighted to call the Marlins my "home team".

From the magnificent bald eagle's graceful flight into Pro Player Stadium to open Game One until Edgar Renteria's winning hit in the 11th inning of Game Seven, the World Series highlighted all that is great about the Florida Marlins and their fans. In five short years, this upstart expansion team has done what no other Major League team could do. The Marlins organization combined the talent, dedication, heart and fan support, to win not just the National League pennant, but to achieve the consummate prize in baseball.

This accomplishment was made possible through teamwork. The dream began with owners Wayne and Marti Huizenga and with Carl Barger. Team manager Jim Leyland and the players took on the challenge, and the organization and the fans provided the support and cheered them on. The Marlins are a team of destiny in the greatest sense of the word. Everyone involved since Day One made a crucial contribution to the team, and the result was the World Series Championship.

Mr. Speaker, the Florida Marlins fans are some of the most impressive I have ever seen. Each Series game at Pro Player broke the attendance record for the one before it, and last night's Rally broke all previous attendance records. The Miami Herald said it best: "nearly 70,000 South Florida baseball fans exploded, drunk on the joy that comes with earning baseball's biggest gleaming trophy."

Well done, Florida Marlins. The spirit of Carl Barger lives on, and your fans will never forget the thrill.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the importance of maintaining peace in Israel. At \$8.2 million per day, America's expenditures in Israel mean United States taxpayers have much at stake in the region. Frankly, I was shocked when I first learned how much our Government sends to Israel in the way of foreign aid. We also maintain a U.S. Embassy there of 200 employees, and provide other relief and assistance.

In August, I went to Israel with five other Members of Congress—all conservatives with lots of questions. The mission was sponsored and paid by a nonprofit education foundation. My 7 days there proved to be among the most fascinating as a new Congressman. I met with several experts in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, United States-Israel defense cooperation, Israeli defense, economics, and history. I also met with clergymen, local elected leaders, and Israeli and Palestinian citizens. I visited Jewish settlements, military outposts, and Palestinian territories.

We arrived in Jerusalem just after the suicide bombings in the Mahane Yehuda market killed 13 and wounded 168. I began to understand almost instantly how complicated the peace process is and how culture, geography, history, and religion make the objective a difficult one to achieve. I also deepened my belief that peace in the region is important to the United States and critical in achieving global stability.

Separate meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Senior Palestinian negotiator Dr. Saeb Erekat revealed genuine frustration over recent actions of the other. Both expressed concern about the degree to which progress achieved between Israelis and Palestinians had been eroded due to the recent terrorism.

They knew our delegation wanted to see more progress, but optimism was nowhere to be found that week. Instead, both men did their best to defend their policies. Netanyahu did so credibly.

I reaffirmed America's desire for peace as firm and strong and I assured both sides that the United States partnership with Israel is a lasting one. Clearly, our financial support will, and should, continue—unfortunately the foreign operations appropriations bill is currently

mired with other unrelated problems which must be resolved in the Senate.

Regarding Israel's future, I came away with several observations. What extremists and terrorists fear most is a durable desire for peace, certainly on behalf of the United States, but especially on behalf of those Israeli and Palestinian leaders who refuse to give in to terrorism. There is a political center which must work hard to render the extremes irrelevant.

Though aimed at Israel, the most recent episodes of extremist violence, in fact, threaten both societies. Palestinians are sometimes direct targets, and suffer economic hardship and restricted mobility to Israel retaliation. The hatred levied by Hamas and Islamic Jihad toward Israel, also has a devastating impact on ordinary Palestinians and their hopes for space. Successful resolution entails all sides standing firm against terrorism, returning to the bargaining table, and confirming an unyielding commitment to the negotiation process.

Last month, I met with Secretary of State Madeline Albright who, though she expressed frustration with the scarce results of her recent visit, restated the U.S. commitment to do all it can to promote peace. We will help Israel achieve real security addressing external threats and terrorism, by pursuing treaties establishing normal relations between Israel and her neighbors, namely Syria and Lebanon. Moreover, we will always be willing to facilitate, and when appropriate, mediate peaceful accords.

It is undeniable that the recent bombings have severely set back the peace talks that began in Oslo in 1993. The lax approach to suppressing terrorism on the part of the Palestinian Authority and Chairman Arafat's suspension of security cooperation further suppresses optimism, and his repeated calls for a jihad—holy war—belies his stated embrace of the peace process.

The United States must push the Palestinian Authority to fulfill the terms of past agreements in order to allow progress on interim agreements under Oslo with an eye toward accelerated permanent status talks. Other pressure must be put on Arafat to discontinue his inflammatory rhetoric and specifically amend the Palestinian Covenant regarding the destruction of Israel.

However, America must never confuse its role in the Middle East. We are not a party to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The chief responsibility rests in the hands of those who have the most at stake in achieving political and social harmony.

America cannot, nor should not dictate solutions and we must be confident that Arabs and Israelis are fully capable of forging the most durable agreements. Our role is predicated on the desire of both parties to have us work with them to secure peace.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the Chamber today during

rollcall vote No. 540, the vote on H.R. 1479. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

UNFUNDED MANDATES REFORM ACT

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. ENGLISH raised a point of order established by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 in connection with H.R. 1270, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. I commend him for doing so. This is another example of how we envisioned this unfunded mandates legislation working. The goal of the Unfunded Mandates Act was not to prohibit Congress from ever considering or enacting legislation that contained unfunded mandates, but to do so after having cost information, a separate debate on whether and how to fund the mandate and a recorded vote on imposing such a mandate. Today, we did that. The House agreed to continue to consider this legislation, notwithstanding the mandates that exist in this bill, after having had full information, separate consideration, and accountability with a recorded vote. I believe the procedure worked well today and continues to be an effective mechanism to ensure that Congress is accountable to the American people for mandates this body may impose on State and local governments as well as the private sector.

MEXICO MUST ADHERE TO THE WTO ANTIDUMPING CODE

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my serious concern with Mexico's unfair and illegal imposition of antidumping duties to protect its domestic producers from United States exports. Such protectionism is contrary to the WTO Antidumping Code, and negates the benefits granted U.S. exporters under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Despite the fact that Mexico is a contracting party to the Antidumping Code, recent cases involving United States exports demonstrate that Mexico is not always following the legal requirements for imposing antidumping duties. For example, although the Antidumping Code has been in force for more than 2 years, Mexico still has not revised its law and regulations to reflect the code's provisions. A basic precept of the Antidumping Code is that duties must be based on an apples-to-apples comparison of prices. To that end, the code requires that certain adjustments be made to ensure that prices are compared under the same conditions of sale and levels of trade. The Mexican authorities have not given our exporters adequate guidance on how to qualify for such adjustment. Under these circumstances, the provisions of the Antidumping Code afford U.S. exporters no real protection from the improper imposition of antidumping duties.

Mexico also is not granting United States exporters all of the procedural rights provided under the Antidumping Code—rights that are routinely provided Mexican exporters subject to similar proceedings in the United States. For example, in the investigation of United States apple exports, Mexico simply ignored the information submitted by the United States exporters and assigned the exporters a preliminary dumping rate of more than 100 percent. Mexico claimed that it was justified in doing so because it had minor questions regarding the accuracy of certain sales data. That is, Mexico presumed that the United States exporters were dumping, rather than requesting clarification of the information, or waiting until visiting the exporters to determine whether the reported information was correct.

We in the U.S. Congress will be watching closely Mexican Government deliberation on the apples case, the most recently initiated investigation of U.S. paper exports, and other investigations. We will be vigilant in monitoring Mexico's abuse of its antidumping law in these investigations, and take swift action to address all abuses. Otherwise, the rights and benefits that U.S. exporters were granted under the WTO agreements and the NAFTA would be worthless.

A TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. CLAUDE V. "JIM" MEADOWS

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lt. Col. Claude V. "Jim" Meadows, who retires this week after 25 years of faithful and honorable service to our Nation in the U.S. Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Meadows is a truly outstanding soldier whose career accomplishments reflect the type of military leader our Nation has depended upon during peace and war for more than 200 years. For the information of my colleagues, let me share with you some of Lieutenant Colonel Meadows' career milestones.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army in November 1966. After Basic Training at Fort Bragg, NC, Lieutenant Colonel Meadows was assigned to the 75th Engineers in Fort Lewis, WA, and from there reassigned to the 10th Transportation Battalion in the Republic of Vietnam. His arrival coincided with the onset of the Tet Offensive of 1968. Following 12 months of courageous duty in the Central Highlands, the Army recognized his exceptional abilities and reassigned Lieutenant Colonel Meadows to be an instructor at the United States Army Quartermaster School at Fort Lee, VA, where he helped train soldiers until he completed his enlistment and left the Army to attend college.

Lieutenant Colonel Meadows graduated from Old Dominion University's Reserve Officers Training Corps Program on May 11, 1975 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Medical Service Corps. During the next seven years, he served in a mix of troop leading and hospital assignments at Fort Campbell, KY, the home of the 101st Airborne Division, Air Assault, and Fort Lee, VA.

While at Fort Campbell, he served as the field medical officer for the 20th Engineer Battalion. There he received the Division Commander's Award for Excellence for his work in providing medical support. Lieutenant Colonel Meadows pursued and completed his masters degree in systems management and his abilities in this field were quickly recognized by the medical community as he was reassigned to the hospital as the Administrator for the Department of Medicine. In the words of one staff physician, "Jim constantly afforded an air of encouragement. He remained patient with us when we, and I in particular, grew impatient. He demonstrated a self-sacrificing concern when detachment would have been far easier. He remained continually sensitive to needs which, at times, must have been very painful to reckon with. He persisted with remarkable endurance in pursuing objectives which frequently must have tempted him to give up."

Lieutenant Colonel Meadows once again demonstrated his excellence as a professional soldier and medical administrator as an operations officer at the Kenner Army Community Hospital. His commitment to duty and his strong leadership qualities led to his being identified to the Chief, Medical Service Corps as an extremely valuable asset to the Medical Service Corps and the Army. Lieutenant Colonel Meadows was selected for programs at military schools and additional graduate work and completed a masters degree in business administration. With his MBA, Lieutenant Colonel Meadows' career focus moved toward resource management and military comptrollership. As a resource manager, he served at the Tripler Army Medical Center, where he was awarded the Order of Military Medical Merit, an award for his exemplary contribution to the Army's Medical Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Meadows has spent the last 8 years of his Army career in the National Capital Area as the Comptroller of the hospital at Fort Belvoir, as a program and budget officer for the Army's Surgeon General, and for the past 4 years as the Army's liaison with my colleagues and I on the House Appropriations Subcommittee on National Security. As the chairman of the Subcommittee, I can tell you that Lieutenant Colonel Meadows has worked diligently with our members and staff through four complete legislative cycles in the areas of health care, personnel, and aviation programs. Through his work with our subcommittee, he has made a significant difference in the lives of his fellow soldiers and their families.

Lieutenant Colonel Meadows has been widely recognized and honored during his service. These awards include the Legion of Merit, five awards of the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Army Achievement Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, a Meritorious Unit Citation, a Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation, the Expert Field Medical Badge, and the Army Staff Badge.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to pay tribute today to the 25 years of service Lt. Col. Jim Meadows has given to our Nation. He is an officer who befits the Army's proudest traditions. He has dedicated himself to the peace and freedom that we as Americans enjoy

today. On behalf of my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee and our National Security Subcommittee, as well as all my colleagues in the House, I want to personally express our sincere appreciation to Lt. Col. Jim Meadows and wish him and his family all the best as he embarks on a new career.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CREW OF
THE U.S.S. "DALY"

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there are so many instances of patriotism and displays of courage beyond the call of duty that make up the framework of World War II that it is simply astounding. Even for those of us who lived through that demanding and challenging time period, it is hard to get a grasp on the sheer magnitude and extent of the massive war effort we undertook. Virtually all corners of the globe were impacted by either the effects of battle, the philosophical fight over the human spirit and forms of government, and the subsequent fallout of this war of all wars. And thanks to brave Americans like those who comprised the crew of the World War II destroyer, the U.S.S. *Daly*, democracy and human rights prevailed over tyranny and oppression.

Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, November 2, the members of the crew of that destroyer will gather once again, this time in peaceful celebration of all they have accomplished on behalf of our country. They will be reunited in Saratoga Springs, NY, of my congressional district. I can't begin to tell you how proud I am to have such a distinguished group gathering in my congressional district to reminisce and rekindle old friendships and camaraderie. And that camaraderie, trust, loyalty, patriotism and unity of purpose is what made not only the U.S.S. *Daly* so successful and effective, but it is what made the entire U.S. war effort so special, special enough that it defined the remainder of the century, better than 50 years. I doubt these brave sailors recognized then the full significance their efforts and their victories would have on the course of history and the composition of the world. Ever since, America, and the American way of life, have been a beacon for the oppressed and underprivileged around the globe. This Sunday, Mr. Speaker, I hope the surviving members of the 359 sailors who served on the U.S.S. *Daly* recognize just what they accomplished, and that those who can't be with us are remembered along with their comrades as what they are, American heroes.

Speaking of some of their feats, let me tell you a brief bit of the history behind the U.S.S. *Daly*. She was launched almost 55 years ago to the day, on October 24, 1942. And as a former Marine myself, I'm pleased to tell you that she was named after Sgt. Maj. Daniel Daly of the U.S. Marine Corps, from my home State of New York. He received, get this, not one but two Congressional Medals of Honor through his tours of duty in more than four distinct conflicts, including in China during the

Boxer Rebellion in 1900 and in France during World War I.

Mr. Speaker, it was in Sergeant Major Daly's distinguished memory and record of valor and bravery that the crew of his namesake, the U.S.S. *Daly*, served. I can tell you this, they did him proud. There were a party to more than 15 distinct assaults, bombardments and occupations, including such daunting missions as at Iwo Jima and Okinawa, and the final occupation and evacuation of Allied prisoners of war from Nagasaki, Japan, before pointing her bow homeward bound on the 17th of November 1945. She had made two separate tours from the States during the war and had performed admirably. But mostly, Mr. Speaker, the crewmen did her proud and did America proud. In the course of their time at war, the U.S.S. *Daly* was responsible for eliminating 23 enemy bombardiers, 3 enemy ships, and 10 enemy planes.

Mr. Speaker, as those who put their lives on the line far away from home in strange waters aboard the U.S.S. *Daly* prepare to gather together again, I ask that you and all Members of Congress join with me in tribute to their tremendous service and sacrifice. They exemplify the spirit of patriotism, bravery, and volunteerism that helped make this country the greatest on Earth and put us in a position we enjoy today. By that measure, each and every one of them are truly great Americans. May our thoughts, best wishes and most importantly, our thanks, be with them this Sunday as always.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF
STERLING PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the most difficult and admirable public service is that which is closest to the people that one serves. While the office may be open only during part of the day, there are those frequent meetings with citizens at church, at school, at shopping centers, or at sporting events. People who serve in these posts are to be admired, and this weekend, the people of the charter township of Monitor will be recognizing 25 years of devoted public service from their treasurer, William Kramer.

Elected in November, 1972, he has served continuously ever since. He has instituted professional recordkeeping in the treasurer's office, making sure that every dollar received or spent can meet a very demanding accounting. One of his most notable accomplishments is his work in the expansion of water and sewer service within the township. This was a most important undertaking, which required foresight and skilled management in order to make sure that this necessary project was implemented as frugally as possible.

Bill has been able to maintain this post based on the simple fact that he is very responsive to the people of the community. He is known for his most helpful nature. He has always had a most positive manner of directing people to those officials who could help in

those cases where the matter wasn't his immediate responsibility. As we all should know, when a constituent calls for assistance, it is our job to provide them with information which lead to their problem being solved. Those officials who simply prefer to say "that's not my responsibility" soon find out that their bureaucratic narrow-mindedness cost them their position of responsibility.

Of course, Bill Kramer's careful management of money is no surprise to anyone who knows that for 35 years, up until 1977, he was a life insurance agent, who was a recognized sales achiever for many of his years. He learned early on the attention that people required when one deals with matters of finance, and he successfully carried forward that professional training as treasurer of Monitor Township.

At the same time, he also served his community as an active member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, where he served as chairman of the congregation for several years.

Mr. Speaker, public service done well is a model for all of us, and is an inspiration for those who may follow in years to come. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in congratulating Bill Kramer on his 25 years of service, and in wishing him the very best for the years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATHAN L.
HILL'S OUTSTANDING SERVICE
TO ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of Alabama's finest, Nathan L. Hill. Today, Mr. Hill will receive the Department of Defense Civilian Service Award, which is presented annually by the Secretary of Defense to a small number of civilian employees whose careers reflect exceptional devotion to duty and extremely significant contributions of broad scope in scientific, technical, or administrative fields of endeavor that have led to increased effectiveness in the operation of the Department of Defense. Mr. Hill has been honored with the presentation of this award for his outstanding service to both his country and to Anniston Army Depot [AAD], located in Anniston, AL.

Mr. Hill, the only civilian employee within the Industrial Operations Command of the Army, has devoted over 30 years of his life to ensuring the security of our Nation. Mr. Hill began his service career as an enlistee in the Air Force in 1961. In August 1963, he was honorably discharged from the Air Force, and subsequently enrolled at Jacksonville State University. After receiving his undergraduate degree in accounting, Mr. Hill began working as an accountant for the Army Audit Agency in August 1967. Within 2 years, he was promoted to a GS-11 supervisor, which began his career of dedicated public service. For the next 6 years he held a variety of financial management positions culminating in his appointment as Anniston Deputy Comptroller, GS-13, in August 1975.

Nathan Hill's outstanding service to the depot has been marked by continued advancement through the ranks. His keen insight and understanding have made AAD the National Technical Center of Excellence for track and combat vehicles. Nathan Hill's innovative ideas, including partnership programs with the private sector to provide the military with state-of-the-art military hardware, will enable the depot to be at the forefront of the military as the new millennia approaches. This plan will allow for increased flexibility to pursue public-private partnerships and competitive smart-sourcing of depot maintenance. These partnering arrangements have been so successful at AAD that the U.S. Congress has adopted this model of public/private partnering for the remaining depots in this year's fiscal year 1998 defense authorization bill.

Mr. Hill's commitment to AAD extends beyond his official duties. He has spearheaded efforts to increase education for women and minorities in the area of electronics so that these individuals might qualify for better, higher paying jobs. Nathan Hill sits on the Equal Employment Opportunity Action Committee and he is active with the local lodge of the American Federation of Government Employees.

In addition to the role that Nathan Hill has assumed at Anniston Army Depot, he is also active throughout the community. Mr. Hill sits on the board of governors at Harry M. Ayers State Technical Colleges, he is a member of the Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce, the Salvation Army and the Exchange Club. He is active in his church, holding both the position of lay leader and chairman of the Council of Ministries at First United Methodist Church.

The accomplishments that Nathan Hill has achieved are unparalleled. Col. Jerry J. Warnement's, who recently retired as AAD's commanding officer, wrote, "To say that Mr. Hill is an invaluable asset to the depot, the Army and Department of Defense would be an understatement. His professionalism, devotion to duty, knowledge and expertise are exemplary and rare commodities in today's fast paced and rapidly changing environment. A more deserving individual for this prestigious award would be hard to find!"

I know that everyone who has met Nathan Hill shares this opinion. Few individuals have devoted and given as much to their country and its military as Mr. Hill. The bestowment of the Department of Defense Civilian Service Award is but a small token of the recognition the Nathan Hill deserves. His actions and commitment to his country are without peer, and I am proud to say congratulations.

THE DISMAL STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TURKEY

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, yesterday several of my colleagues on the Helsinki Commission—Representatives HOYER, MARKEY, CARDIN, and SALMON—joined

me in introducing a sense of the Congress resolution with respect to the human rights situation in the Republic of Turkey and that country's desire to host the next Summit Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe [OSCE]. Turkey—an OSCE country since 1975—first proposed to host the next summit meeting nearly a year ago. Shortly after this proposal surfaced, I wrote to then-Secretary of State Christopher on November 22, 1996, together with the Helsinki Commission's co-chairman, Senator D'AMATO, to raise concerns over human rights violations in Turkey and to urge rejection of the Turkish proposal unless the human rights situation improved. We wrote to Secretary Albright on July 15, 1997 expressing concern over the lack of human rights progress in Turkey. Unfortunately, Turkey has squandered the opportunity to demonstrate its determination to improve implementation of Ankara's freely undertaken OSCE commitments over the past 11 months.

Without reciting the lengthy list of Turkey's human rights violations, including the use of torture, it is fair to say that Turkey's record of implementation of OSCE human dimension commitments remains poor. The Committee to Protect Journalists has documented the fact that at least 47 Turkish journalists—the largest number of any country in the world—remain imprisoned. Four former parliamentarians from the now banned Kurdish-based Democracy Party [DEP], including Leyla Zana, remain imprisoned. Turkey has pursued an aggressive campaign of harassment of non-governmental organizations over the past year. The Department of State has found that serious human rights problems persist in Turkey and that human rights abuses have not been limited to the southeast, where Turkey has engaged in an armed conflict with the terrorist Kurdistan Workers Party [PKK] for over a decade.

Last week, Mr. Speaker, the Congress honored His All Holiness Bartholomew, the leader of Orthodox believers worldwide. The Ecumenical Patriarchate, located in Istanbul—the city proposed by Turkey as the venue for the next OSCE summit, has experienced many difficulties. The Ecumenical Patriarchate, has repeatedly requested permission to reopen the Orthodox seminary on the island of Halki closed by the Turkish authorities since the 1970's despite Turkey's OSCE commitment to "allow the training of religious personnel in appropriate institutions." The Turkish Embassy here in Washington viewed the visit, according to its press release, "as an excellent opportunity to forge closer ties of understanding, friendship and cooperation among peoples of different faiths and ethnicities." Unfortunately, this spirit has not characterized the Turkish Government's relations with the Patriarchate and Orthodox believers in Turkey.

Mr. Speaker, the United States should encourage the development of genuine democracy in Turkey, based on protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Those who would turn a blind eye toward Turkey's ongoing and serious human rights violations hinder the process of democratization in that important country. Poised at the crossroads of Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Middle East, Turkey is well positioned to play a leading role in shaping developments in Eu-

rope and beyond. But to be an effective and positive role model abroad—as some have suggested Turkey might be for the countries of Central Asia—Turkey must get its house in order. Uncorrected, Turkey's human rights problems will only fester and serve a stumbling block along the path of that country's further integration into Europe.

It is also important to keep in mind, Mr. Speaker, that Turkey is not new to the OSCE process. The Turks are not the new kids on the block. Turkey's current President, Suleyman Demirel, was an original signer of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. The time has come for Turkey to focus on putting into practice the human rights commitments Ankara has freely accepted over the past 22 years.

The privilege and prestige of hosting an OSCE summit should be reserved for participating States that have demonstrated steadfast support for Helsinki principles and standards—particularly respect for human rights—in word and in deed. Such linkage is not new in the OSCE. When, in the mid-1980's Moscow expressed an interest in hosting a human rights conference of Helsinki signatory states, the United States and several other OSCE countries insisted on specific human rights improvements before they would agree to the Kremlin's proposal. This approach contributed to a tremendous improvement in Russia's human rights record. Should we expect any less from our allies in Ankara?

For starters, the United States should insist that Turkey release the imprisoned DEP parliamentarians, including Leyla Zana, as well as journalists and others detained for the non-violent expression of their views; end the persecution of medical professionals and NGO's who provide treatment to victims of torture and expose human rights abuses; abolish Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law, Article 312 of the Penal Code, and other statutes which violate the principle of freedom of expression and ensure full respect for the civil, political, and cultural rights of citizens of Turkey, including ethnic Kurds; and begin to aggressively prosecute those responsible for torture, including members of the security forces.

A key ingredient in resolving these and other longstanding human rights concerns is political will. Developments in Turkey over the past few days underscore the sad state of human rights in Turkey. Last week we learned of the imprisonment, reportedly for up to 23 years, of Esber Yagmurdereli, for a speech he made in 1991. The same day, a three-judge panel backed down after police officers accused of torturing 14 young people back in 1995 refused to appear in court. Frankly, such developments have become almost commonplace in Turkey, dulling the appreciation of some for the human tragedy of those involved in such cases.

A decision on the venue of the next OSCE summit will require the consensus of all OSCE participating States, including the United States.

The resolution we introduced, Mr. Speaker, does not call for an outright rejection of Ankara's bid to host an OSCE summit, but urges the United States to refuse to give consensus to such a proposal until such time as the Government of Turkey has demonstrably improved implementation of its freely undertaken OSCE

commitments, including their properly addressing those human rights concerns I have touched on today. Our resolution calls for the President to report to the Congress by April 15, 1998 on any improvement in the actual human rights record in Turkey. We should be particularly insistent on improvements in that country's implementation of provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents.

Simply put, Mr. Speaker, Turkey's desire to host an OSCE summit must be matched by concrete steps to improve its dismal human rights record. Promises of improved human rights alone should not suffice.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that correspondence between the Helsinki Commission and the State Department be included in the RECORD.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND
COOPERATION IN EUROPE,
Washington, DC, July 15, 1997.

HON. MADELEINE KORBEL ALBRIGHT,
Secretary of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SECRETARY: We write to reiterate and further explain our steadfast opposition to Turkey as the venue for an Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) summit meeting and ask the Department, which we understand shares our view, to maintain the United States' refusal to give consensus to the Turkish proposal that the next summit should be held in Istanbul. We also observe that a rigid schedule of biennial summit meetings of the OSCE Heads of State or Government appears to be unwarranted at this stage of the OSCE's development and suggest that serious consideration be given to terminating the mandate which currently requires such meetings to be held whether circumstances warrant them or not.

Last November, the Republic of Turkey—an original OSCE participating State—first proposed Istanbul as the site for the next OSCE summit. At that time, we wrote to Secretary Christopher urging that the United States reject this proposal. A decision was postponed until the Copenhagen Ministerial, scheduled for this December, and the Lisbon Document simply noted Turkey's invitation.

The United States should withhold consensus on any proposal to hold an OSCE summit in Turkey until and unless Ankara has released the imprisoned Democracy Party (DEP) parliamentarians, journalists and others detained for the non-violent expression of their views; ended the persecution of medical professionals and NGOs who provide treatment to victims of torture and expose human rights abuses; and begun to aggressively prosecute those responsible for torture, including members of the security forces.

In addition, the United States should urge the Government of Turkey to undertake additional steps aimed at improving its human rights record, including abolishing Article 8 of the Anti-Terror Law, Article 312 of the Penal Code, and other statutes which violate the principle of freedom of expression and ensuring full respect for the civil, political, and cultural rights of members of national minorities, including ethnic Kurds.

Regrettably, there has been no improvement in Turkey's implementation of OSCE human rights commitments in the eight months since our original letter to the Department. Despite a number of changes in Turkish law, the fact of the matter is that even these modest proposals have not translated into improved human rights in Turkey.

Ankara's flagrant violations of OSCE standards and norms continues and the problems raised by the United States Delegation to the OSCE Review Meeting last November persist.

Expert witnesses at a recent Commission briefing underscored the continued, well-documented, and widespread use of torture by Turkish security forces and the failure of the Government of Turkey to take determined action to correct such gross violations of OSCE provisions and international humanitarian law. Even the much heralded reduction of periods for the detention of those accused of certain crimes has failed to deter the use of torture. The fact is that this change on paper is commonly circumvented by the authorities. As one U.S. official in Turkey observed in discussion with Commission staff, a person will be held incommunicado detention for days, then the prisoner's name will be postdated for purposes of official police logs giving the appearance that the person has been held within the period provided for under the revised law. Turkish authorities also continue to persecute those who attempt to assist the victims of torture, as in the case of Dr. Tufan Köse.

Despite revisions in the anti-Terror Law, its provision continue to be broadly used against writers, journalists, publishers, politicians, musicians, and students. Increasingly, prosecutors have applied Article 312 of the Criminal Code, which forbids "incitement to racial or ethnic enmity." Government agents continue to harass human rights monitors. According to a recent report issued by the Committee to Protect Journalists, 78 journalists were in jail in Turkey at the beginning of 1997—more than in any other country in the world.

Many human rights abuses have been targeted at Kurds who publicly or politically assert their Kurdish identity. The Kurdish Cultural and Research Foundation offices in Istanbul were closed by police in June to prevent the teaching of Kurdish language classes. In addition, four former parliamentarians from the now banned Kurdish-based Democracy Party (DEP): Leyla Zana, Hatip Dicle, Orhan Dogan, and Selim Sadak, who have completed three years of their 15-year sentences, remain imprisoned at Ankara's Ulucanlar Prison. Among the actions cited in Leyla Zana's indictment was her appearance before the Helsinki Commission. The Lawyers Committee for Human Rights has expressed concern over the case of human rights lawyer Hasan Dogan, a member of the People's Democracy Party (HADEP), who, like many members of the party, has been subject to detention and prosecution.

The Government of Turkey has similarly pursued an aggressive campaign of harassment of non-governmental organizations, including the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey and the Human Rights Association. An Association forum on capital punishment was banned in early May as was a peace conference sponsored by international and Turkish NGOs. Human Rights Association branch offices in Diyarbakir, Malatya, Izmir, Konya, and Urga have been raided and closed.

As the Department's own report on human rights practices in Turkey recently concluded, Ankara "was unable to sustain improvements made in 1995 and, as a result, its record was uneven in 1996 and deteriorated in some respects." While Turkish civilian authorities remain publicly committed to the establishment of a rule of law state and respect for human rights, torture, excessive use of force, and other serious human rights

abuses by the security forces continue. It is most unfortunate that Turkey's leaders, including President Demirel—who originally signed the 1975 Helsinki Final Act on behalf of Turkey—have not been able to effectively address long-standing human rights concerns.

Madam Secretary, the privilege and prestige of hosting such an OSCE event should be reserved for participating States that have demonstrated their support for Helsinki principles and standards—particularly respect for human rights—in both word and in deed. Turkey should not be allowed to serve as host of such a meeting given that country's dismal human rights record.

While some may argue that allowing Turkey to host an OSCE summit meeting might provide political impetus for positive change, we are not convinced, particularly in light of the failure of the Turkish Government to improve the human rights situation in the eight months since it proposed to host the next OSCE summit. We note that several high-level conferences have been held in Turkey without any appreciable impact on that country's human rights policies or practices.

Promises of improved human rights alone should not suffice. Turkey's desire to host an OSCE summit must be matched by concrete steps to improve its dismal human rights record.

We appreciate your consideration of our views on this important matter and look forward to receiving your reply.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH,
Co-Chairman.
ALFONSE D'AMATO,
Chairman.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, 20520 August 13, 1997.
HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH,
Co-Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am responding on behalf of the Secretary of State to your July 15 letter regarding your concerns about the possible selection of Turkey as the venue for the next summit meeting of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The Department of State shares your concerns about Turkey's human rights record. All states participating in the OSCE are expected to adhere to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE commitments, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The U.S. Government has consistently called attention to human rights problems in Turkey and has urged improvements. It does not in any way condone Turkey's, or any other OSCE state's, failure to implement OSCE commitments.

The OSCE, however, is also a means of addressing and correcting human rights shortcomings. As you note in your letter, the issue of Turkey's human rights violations was raised at the November OSCE Review Meeting, and will likely continue to be raised at such meetings until Turkey demonstrates that it has taken concrete measures to improve its record. Holding the summit in Turkey could provide an opportunity to influence Turkey to improve its human rights record.

As you note, the Turkish government has made some effort to address problem areas, through the relaxation of restrictions on freedom of expression and the recent promulgation of legal reforms which, if fully implemented, would begin to address the torture

problem. These measures are only a first step in addressing the problems that exist, but we believe they reflect the commitment of the Turkish government to address its human rights problems. We have been particularly encouraged by the positive attitude the new government, which came to power July 12, has demonstrated in dealing with human rights issues.

As you know, the fifty-four nations of the OSCE will discuss the question of a summit venue. As in all OSCE decisions, any decision will have to be arrived at through consensus, which will likely take some time to achieve. In the meantime, the Department of State welcomes our views, and will seriously consider your concerns about the OSCE summit site. I welcome your continuing input on this issue, and thank you for your thoughtful letter.

We appreciate your letter and hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact us again if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

BARBARA LARKIN,
Assistant Secretary,
Legislative Affairs.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, another day has gone by and still no campaign finance reform.

My colleagues who oppose changing the current campaign finance system continue to argue that we must conduct exhaustive hearings on the abuses of the system during the 1996 election before we pass a reform bill. I agree that we must investigate violations of the law, and those who break the rules need to be prosecuted and brought to justice.

That very thing is happening in Virginia right now. The State of Virginia is charging the Republican National Committee for failure to disclose campaign contributions in excess of \$600,000 to GOP candidates during this fall election in that State. The contributions are legal, but the failure to disclose those contributions are a clear violation of Virginia campaign law.

In the special congressional election in New York City the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has announced it will be spending \$800,000 in independent expenditures on behalf of the Republican congressional candidate. This "soft money" is being used to influence the outcome of the special election, even though campaign finance rules specifically prohibit direct expenditures on behalf of a candidate.

Mr. Speaker, we must investigate violations of the law by both parties, in the 1996 and 1997 elections. However, we also need to change the current rules that allow millions of dollars to be legally spent to buy elections in this country. It is time to stop the excuses and allow a vote on campaign finance reform. I refuse to take "no" for an answer.

THE CHINESE HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD AND THE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF CHINESE PRESIDENT JIANG ZEMIN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this morning a number of us had a leadership breakfast with the visiting President of China, Jiang Zemin. In that meeting a number of very serious human rights concerns were raised with our Chinese guest by the participating Senators and Members of Congress. Mr. Speaker, it is important that President Jiang Zemin understand the seriousness of the concern, the strength of the interest of the American people in human rights.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, on the eve of President Jiang's arrival in Washington, DC, the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights of the House International Relations Committee held a hearing on China's record on human rights under the leadership of Subcommittee Chairman CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey. That was a most appropriate and most important hearing at which a number of excellent witnesses discussed in some detail the appalling abuse of human rights by the Government of China.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, that my opening statement at that hearing be placed in the RECORD. As the President of China visits us here on Capitol Hill, it is important that he understand clearly and unequivocally the point of view of the elected representatives of the American people.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN TOM LANTOS OF CALIFORNIA—"U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS," OCTOBER 28, 1997

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. First, I want to commend you for holding this hearing. I deeply regret that, apparently, this is the only hearing held on this general subject during the visit of the President of China, because I think it's extremely important that the public relations campaign so carefully constructed and so effectively executed by the paid propagandists of Beijing not be successful and that the true story about China be relayed.

Since I so strongly agree with most of the statements that you just made, Mr. Chairman, allow me to begin with a general observation that puts this visit in its proper perspective. I disagree with this administration's China policy. Having said that, however, let me state for the record that I'm convinced that the commitment to human rights of this administration is far stronger than was the commitment to human rights of the previous administration.

And while we can discuss *ad nauseam* and *ad infinitum* the human rights policies of the Clinton administration vis-a-vis many countries on the face of this planet, and while I share your concern, Mr. Chairman, with respect to the Clinton administration's human rights policy with respect to China, the record must show that the Clinton-Gore Administration has a far greater commitment to human rights than did Bush-Quayle; that Secretary Albright has a far greater commitment to human rights than did former Secretary Jim Baker; and that on balance, this administration is far more sympathetic to

human rights concerns across the globe than was the previous administration.

Let me state at the outset that I look forward to listening to our witnesses as one who has unbounded admiration for China as a civilization and a culture. Chinese civilization and culture is obviously one of the great civilizations and cultures on the face of this planet. And nothing would please me more than the opportunity for that culture and that civilization to blossom in freedom and in growing friendship with the United States.

Let me also at the outset, Mr. Chairman, put to rest perhaps the most preposterous notion that many who oppose our position claim with respect to U.S.-China policy. There is an attempt on the part of many—and many in the administration—to juxtapose a policy of engagement with a policy of isolation.

That is a phony juxtaposition. No one is more committed to engagement with China than I am, and I believe you are, Mr. Chairman. What we are calling for is an engagement which is consonant with fundamental American principles and values. No one in his right mind is advocating isolating 1.2 billion human beings. All of us recognize the enormous importance China will play in Asia and in the Pacific. All of us are hoping for a prosperous, peaceful and democratic China. So, I reject categorically the juxtaposition of engagement versus isolation, however, high the authority may be who is pursuing that line.

Our problem with China, of course, is many fold. Today, we are dealing with human rights. But let me, for the record, state that I am—as I am sure you too, Mr. Chairman—profoundly concerned with China's role in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. I am profoundly concerned with the profoundly unfair trade relations between the United States and China—a trade imbalance which this year will exceed \$40 billion. I am profoundly concerned with the subtle undermining of political democracy in Hong Kong. I am profoundly concerned with the onslaught on the free and democratic Taiwan. And of course, I am profoundly concerned about outrageous performance of this Chinese regime in Tibet.

Cynical photo opportunities by the President of China—seeking out the most sacred places of American democracy in Philadelphia or Williamsburg or elsewhere—will not suffice to cover up the shameful human rights record of the Chinese government. The record is clear. In addition to the litany of items you mentioned, Mr. Chairman, we will be hearing from my friend Harry Wu concerning the sordid traffic in organs of executed prisoners—one of the shabbiest aspects of China's policy anywhere on the face of this planet.

I have no doubt in my mind that the almost pathological opposition of this regime, to his holiness the Dalai Lama stems from the inherent fear of a sick and valueless system when it is confronted with ultimate moral authority. There is no rational explanation as to why this vast and powerful country of 1.2 billion people with a vast military apparatus should be afraid of a simple Buddhist monk in saffron robes—without a military, without economic power, without anything except his moral authority—which he juxtaposes to the powerful regime in Beijing.

Human rights have, in fact, deteriorated in China in recent years. Our decoupling of most-favored-nation treatment (MFN) issues from human rights—as you, Mr. Chairman, and I and our good friend, Congressman Wolf

so ably stated at the time—was a mistake when it occurred. And it is my, perhaps naive, hope that at least in the House of Representatives this next time around we will have sufficient votes with a new coalition emerging—covering the broad spectrum from human rights through the American labor movement to the religious groups—that we might in fact eke out a narrow majority for a victory for the moral position on that issue.

Let me just say in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that long after the Jiang Zemin's of this world have been thrown on the dump heap of history, the heroes in China's prisons will continue to live in the minds of men and women across the globe who believe in human freedom and dignity, in religious freedom, in the right of people to select governments of their own choosing. This transitory regime will not be here for long in its present form because the people of China are as entitled to live in a free and open and democratically elected society, as are the people Taiwan today and as are the people of Hungary or the Czech Republic or Poland.

It was not too many years ago when those of us who expressed hope that the communist regimes will collapse in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet empire were labeled naive. Naivete is on the other side—mostly on the side of the leaders of the multinational giant corporations who, for the sake of a few contracts, are ready to swallow all of the principles taught to them in schools here in the United States.

And our great democratic allies are no better. In France, in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, the pursuit of contracts with China is no less vigorous and shameless as it is by multi-nationals headquartered in the United States. But naivete is not on our side. It is on the side of those who hope that making deals with the devil is a long-term proposition for national prosperity.

In the not-too-distant future, I look forward to welcoming to Washington some leaders of China who will view the American shrines of democracy not merely as photo opportunities, but as fountains where they can replenish their yearning for freedom.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH ON ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Our Savior Lutheran Church, of Centereach, Long Island, as its congregants come together this Saturday to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of this blessed house of the Lord.

Since Our Savior Lutheran Church opened its doors in 1956, its congregants have sought to fulfill the mission that it so proudly declares: "Proclaiming Christ to the Heart of Long Island." I truly believe, as many of my colleagues in this hallowed Chamber do, that our churches, temples, and mosques are the cornerstones of our community, the bedrock on which our faith, values, and sense of purpose rest. For my neighbors in Centereach, a close-knit, family-oriented community in the center of Long Island, Our Savior Church and School

has been the spiritual cornerstone that has nurtured and supported their faith and good work that makes this community so vital.

Under the leadership of Rev. Ronald Stelzer, Our Savior Church has flourished as a beacon of Christian faith and good work. Assuming the pastorate in 1984, Reverend Stelzer has helped Our Savior Church grow in size and numbers, to serve more of our Long Island neighbors. Since 1984, the number of parishioners has grown more than threefold, and Our Savior now welcomes an average of 500 congregants each Sunday.

Most impressive has been the creation and subsequent growth of Our Savior School. Founded in 1992 with just 9 students, today the School serves 200 students between kindergarten and the 12th grade. With a growth capacity up to 325 students, Our Savior School offers a superior academic curriculum, deeply rooted in Christian principles and teachings.

So Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring Our Savior Lutheran Church, of Centereach, for its 40 years of devoted service to God and man. We are fortunate to count this wonderful church among the crucial cornerstones of our Long Island community. Through the grace of God, may Our Savior Church continue to grow and flourish, so that it may continue to proclaim Christ to the heart of Long Island and beyond.

INTEGRITY AT THE BALLOT-BOX

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, over the last several days, this House has been asked to consider repeated motions to end the investigation into possible voter-fraud in California's 46th Congressional District during the 1996 election. Unfortunately, our Democratic colleagues have repeatedly tried to make this into a political dogfight. Nothing could be further from the truth.

This investigation has absolutely nothing to do with either candidate in the 46th district election. This investigation is about integrity at the ballot-box and ensuring that the electoral process in America remains genuine.

This is not a partisan issue, this is not a personality issue, and this is not a political issue. Most of all, this should never be made into an issue of race. The investigation into this election is a defense of free and fair elections.

It could happen in California, it could happen in Montana. No matter where it occurs, we have a responsibility to pursue the facts vigorously and ensure that future elections are fair. The Constitution demands it and the American people deserve it.

Mr. Speaker, are we that far removed from our history as a nation to forget the importance free and fair elections? there is no excuse for fraud at the ballot box and there is no excuse for those here in Congress who turn their backs to it.

IN HONOR OF GUST SEVASTOS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Gust Sevastos. On Saturday, November 8, 1997 the Chios Society-Chapter No. 7 will gather to celebrate the 84th anniversary of Chian liberation from the Ottoman Turks. During this celebration, the Chios Society will honor Gust Sevastos, a recent recipient of the Chian Achievement Award.

Mr. Sevastos immigrated to Cleveland, in 1958 to live out the American dream. He got married, started a family, and initiated his own business. Mr. Sevastos also began a legacy of distinguished service to the Greek community. Mr. Sevastos became very involved in the Annunciation Church, serving as the president of the church, helping found the Annunciation Greek Heritage Festival and advising a local youth program. In 1987, Bishop Maximos honored Mr. Sevastos with a proclamation for his outstanding service to the church.

During the late 1970's, Gust Sevastos joined the Ohio-West Virginia Chapter of the Chios Society. As a member of the Chios Society, Mr. Sevastos held positions of leadership on both a local and national level. He served six terms as president of his local chapter. On a national level, Mr. Sevastos served as supreme vice president and supreme president. As a member of the Chios Society, Mr. Sevastos helped raise more than \$250,000 for the eye clinic and Skilitsio hospital in his homeland; he also helped raise money for the underprivileged in Chios.

Over the years, the Greek Orthodox Church, the Secretary General of the Greek Government, Senator Howard Metzenbaum, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and the Chios Omogenon Society in Greece have all honored Mr. Sevastos for his distinguished service to the Greek community.

I am proud to know Gust Sevastos and to consider him a friend. He is a remarkable individual, and his contributions to his community—and to the Nation—are noteworthy.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating Gust Sevastos. Through many years of hard work, Mr. Sevastos has made immeasurable contributions to the people of Cleveland and the Greek community as a whole.

HONORING JOHN N. STURDIVANT

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I rise today to announce the passing of John N. Sturdivant, whose contributions to our Federal Government and its workers are beyond measure. John died on October 28, 1997 after fighting a valiant battle against leukemia. It is hard for me to believe that such a vibrant and dynamic citizen is gone.

John served as the president of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) since 1988. Since that time, he strengthened this union and ensured that our Federal employees had a much stronger voice in government. John fought to make sure that our civil service received the respect it deserved. When he took over the helm of the AFGE, it was a floundering union without a distinct mission or an activist style. John quickly changed that; it was not long before he was lobbying for amending the Hatch Act to give Federal employees a greater level of participation in the political process.

I often worked closely with John throughout the years and particularly during the two Government shutdowns in 1995 and 1996. I will miss the strong spirit and single-minded devotion that John brought to his mission. John recognized that it is easy for politicians to make Federal employees a faceless symbol of a large bureaucracy and he knew that this was simply unacceptable. Instead, he reminded elected officials at every level that civil servants often work for less compensation than the private sector. In fact, John was the leader who won locality pay for Federal workers to bring their salaries more in line with the private sector.

I know that John will be missed by those he served who were lucky to have his tireless energy working for them. My deepest condolences go to John's family. John will be a friend and advocate that I will never forget. A recent article in the Washington Post clearly illustrates Mr. Sturdivant's contributions to our region and the Federal Government.

[From the Washington Post]

John N. Sturdivant, 59, who as president since 1988 of the American Federation of Government Employees helped lobby Congress to ease a 57-year ban on political activities for federal workers and rallied public support to end two government shutdowns, died Oct. 28 at Inova Fairfax Hospital. He had leukemia.

AFGE, one of the largest federal unions, has about 178,000 active members in 1,100 locals and represents about 600,000 workers in 68 federal agencies. Many have jobs in the Defense Department, Veterans Affairs Department and Social Security Administration. They add up to more than one-third of the federal work force.

Mr. Sturdivant was a primary labor spokesman on Capitol Hill and with the Office of Management Budget, pushing for pay raises and improved conditions and retirement benefits. He worked with legislators to create "locality pay," a salary system that attempts to bring federal compensation into line with the private sector.

Downsizing of government and budget pressures constantly dogged Mr. Sturdivant's effort to preserve federal jobs. After Congress failed to agree on a budget in 1995, and many government operations were suspended, Mr. Sturdivant accused House Republicans of trying to destroy government and denigrate federal workers.

The changes he and other federal labor leaders helped bring about in the Hatch Act three years ago came as unions were launching a multimillion-dollar counterattack on the congressional Republicans. Off-duty federal employees had been barred from political activity that included holding office in a party, distributing campaign literature and soliciting votes.

The Hatch reforms permitted employees to contribute money, attend fund-raisers and volunteer for work such as staffing phone banks.

Mr. Sturdivant, of Vienna, had long been active in Democratic politics, serving on the party's national committee and the Virginia and Fairfax County central committees, and he encouraged his members to get involved.

He also directed AFGE to contribute \$300,000 last year to organized labor's blitz against the GOP and assigned 22 of his organizers to get-out-the-vote effort.

This month he received the Spirit of Democracy award of the National Coalition on Black Voter Participation.

AFGE is a major affiliate of the AFL-CIO, and Mr. Sturdivant, who was one of the highest ranking African Americans in the labor movement, was vice president of the federation's executive council. He also was a trustee of its George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

ALF-CIO President John Sweeney said this year that Mr. Sturdivant had been at the forefront of helping the federation "focus more on diversity in the labor movement and in leadership development."

Mr. Sturdivant also was a member of the National Partnership Council, a Clinton administration initiative to improve labor-management relations in the executive branch. He came in for criticism after the 1996 election when he asked his staff to compile a list of career officials who could be "identified" as opposing the Clinton administration's labor-management policies. At the time, efforts were underway to reinvigorate the council concept, which had helped reduce the number of union grievances at some agencies.

Mr. Sturdivant fought against privatization of government work, which threatened to reduce the ranks of AFGE-represented employees by one-fourth. But this year he announced that AFGE had negotiated its first contract to represent employees of a private contractor, Hughes Electronic Corp. Hughes took over the work of the closed Naval Air Warfare Center.

While the union continued to oppose contracting federal work, Mr. Sturdivant said that where the battle was over individual agencies, "our policy is to pursue the work."

Labor Secretary Alexis M. Herman said yesterday that Mr. Sturdivant had been "one of the labor movement's brightest lights" and "one of its most articulate advocates for working families."

Mr. Sturdivant was born in Philadelphia and raised in Bridgeport, Conn. He was a graduate of Antioch University, and he studied law at George Washington University. He served in the Air Force.

He went to work for the government in 1961 in Winchester, Va., where he was an electronics technician with the Army Interagency Communications Agency, later part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. He was president of the AFGE local in Winchester for eight years before being appointed to the national staff of the union in Washington.

He was organizing director and administrative assistant to two AFGE presidents in Washington and then was elected executive vice president in 1982. The union was on the brink of bankruptcy when he defeated Kenneth T. Blaylock, a 14-year incumbent, in 1988. Mr. Sturdivant imposed an austerity program, collected delinquent dues and was soon able to announce that he had balanced the budget.

He was reelected to a fourth term as president in August, along with Secretary-Treas-

urer Bobby L. Harnage, who will succeed him.

Mr. Sturdivant's marriage to Muriel T. Sturdivant ended in divorce.

Survivors include his companion, Peggy Potter of Vienna; a daughter, Michelle Sturdivant of Alexandria; his mother, Ethel Jessie of Bridgeport; and a brother, a step-brother, and a sister.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF HON. WALTER H. CAPPS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SPEECH OF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Congressman WALTER CAPPS.

It was with shock and great sadness that we learned last evening of WALTER's sudden death.

WALTER enjoyed a remarkable career as a professor, teaching religious studies for 33 years at the University of California in Santa Barbara before coming to Congress in 1996.

WALTER loved being in Congress. He loved his work. He loved serving the people of the 22d District. He felt that he had spent his whole life preparing for this work. He was right.

WALTER had all the markings of a superb legislator. He combined a keen intellect with good judgment and a deep compassion for people. He was an extraordinary member of the freshman class. He was an extraordinary Member of Congress by any standard.

WALTER was fond of quoting a teaching from the Talmud: That we do not see the world as it is, but rather we see the world as we are. WALTER saw the world as a man of deep moral convictions. He brought that perspective to everything he did, whether it was fighting for human rights or just improving civility and bipartisanship in this institution.

In September of this year, WALTER managed the resolution that the House took up following the death of Princess Diana. He spoke with eloquence about her life. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die," he said, quoting from the poet Thomas Campbell. Heavy as our hearts may be today, we are ennobled by his presence. We are diminished by his passing.

I would like to extend my deepest sympathies to WALTER's family, his wife, Lois, and his children, Lisa, Todd, and Laura; to his staff; and to his constituents. He was a marvelous man, and I will miss him.

IN RECOGNITION OF TOM FLAHERTY AND CHATHAM HIGH SCHOOL

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Tom Flaherty, a constituent of mine

from Eastham, MA, who has been actively involved in the government-sponsored civics education program known as "We the People." This program focuses on teaching students the importance of the freedoms guaranteed in our Bill of Rights and Constitution.

Each year, this program brings together high school students from across the Nation. In the spirit of competition, they test their knowledge of the Constitution and Bill of Rights learned through the "We the People" program. The program focuses on ways to challenge students to learn in creative and innovative ways, which make learning fun and help students retain what they have learned. They then have the opportunity to showcase their knowledge at the local, State, and national level.

Tom is a history teacher at Chatham High School on Cape Cod who also serves as the district coordinator of the "We the People" Program for the Tenth Congressional District of Massachusetts. His most recent competition this past spring yet again yielded winning results as his team returned to the national level, winning the category for "Best Team for Expertise on the Extension of the Bill of Rights." I was proud to welcome students and a teacher who are so committed to learning the fundamental fabric of our Nation's government.

Most recently, Tom also participated in the Civitas Program, which is jointly run by the U.S. Department of Education and U.S. Information Agency, along with teachers from the Council of Europe. This project seeks to provide teachers in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the tools to prepare students and their communities to be responsible citizens through participation in elections and by becoming actively involved in the political process. Tom went through an intensive 2-week program to train over 500 teachers throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina with materials and methods developed from "We the People" to educate and teach democratic principles.

Traveling to a war-torn area to help construct the fundamental building blocks for a burgeoning society truly shows Tom's commitment to our democratic principles and his genuine dedication to teaching these principles. Mr. Speaker, I commend Tom and his Chatham High School class for their passion for learning and hope they both realize they may be directly helping to build democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANK AND BETTY STARK

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Frank and Betty Stark of Stafford, MO, who Roseann and I have known for many years. Frank and Betty are the founders of Raceway Ministries a unique ministry designed to share the Gospel with race car drivers, their families, crew members and fans. Just as someone is called to the mission field in another country, I believe that the Starks

were called to minister to those in auto car racing.

Race car driving is one of American most popular and competitive sports. Racing demands much of its participants the drivers, the crew members and members of the driver's family. As with any sport everyone goes out to win and expends a tremendous amount of effort to make it happen. Given the tension created in preparing for a race and the enormous disappointment for those who do not win, it is easy to see why there is a need here to talk about faith based in Christ.

Frank and Betty have helped to organize worship services at 13 of the 19 NASCAR Winston Cup racing events. Full-time ministries have been established at the Talladega Super Speedway, Atlanta Motor Speedway, and at Daytona. Frank's efforts inspired others to establish similar ministries at other race car tracks. In southwest Missouri alone he has helped to place six chaplains at three area race tracks. He served as the chaplain for the Automobile Racing Club of America [ARCA] for a decade and, in 1996, they awarded him the Bondo Mar-Hyde Spirit Award. The Southern Baptist Convention, Home Mission Board recognized him as well with the Ken Prickett Award for creative and innovative ministries.

Roseann and I have been grateful for Frank and Betty and their friendship through the years. They have been a model of selfless service to others in the spirit of Christ. Thanks Frank and Betty for setting a great example.

SCOPE TAKES ACTIVE ROLE IN REDUCING CRIME IN SPOKANE COUNTY

HON. GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, JR.

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Sheriff's Community Oriented Policing Effort [SCOPE] for its service to Spokane County in Washington State. This innovative and proactive volunteer program, coordinated by the Spokane County Sheriff's Office has energized citizens and empowered them to take an active role in reducing crime in the unincorporated and rural areas of Spokane County.

SCOPE trains and supports civilian volunteers in many aspects of law enforcement. Citizen patrols, fingerprinting, school watch, vacation watch, radar control, graffiti management, critical response, parks patrol, and domestic violence teams are just some of the services provided by SCOPE volunteers.

I would like to specifically recognize several SCOPE volunteers for their work leading to the apprehension of two serial burglars in the Spokane Valley. The following volunteers were directly involved in the SCOPE effort: Heinz Thiemann, Bob Burke, Don Chatterton, Brian Nam, Gerry Erickson, Mary Fry, Tom King, June King, Jan Geiger, and Billie Evers.

Mary Potts, Ruth Ottmar, Anne Lasalle, Jim Hoffman, Terry Carver, Scope Coordinator, Lt. Gary Watterhouse, Deanna Horman, Ed Jackson, Bob Jesse, Karl Lamont, and Clyde Starr.

These men and women who sacrifice their time and labor to make their community a

safer place serve as examples for the rest of us and are deserving of our respect.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN T. MOONEY ON HIS BIRTHDAY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very good friend from Chicago, IL, who is celebrating a special birthday on November 2.

Mr. John T. Mooney has lived a remarkable and fulfilling life. He served admirably as a soldier during World War II in the 2d Armored Cavalry Division and was part of the wave of brave Allied soldiers that participated in the successful invasion of Normandy. For the injuries he sustained during the treacherous and fierce fighting at Normandy, Mr. Mooney was awarded the Purple Heart. He was also awarded three overseas service bars, the American Campaign Medal, the European-African-Middle Eastern Ribbon with one silver star, the Good Conduct Medal, and World War II Medal for his participation in three other campaigns. Recently, Mr. Mooney and thousands of his comrades have been honored by the Regional Council of Normandy with the Jubile de la Liberte Medal, a decoration commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Normandy.

In addition to his patriotic service during World War II, Mr. Mooney has spent his entire life working to make his community a better place to live. He worked as a glazier in the private sector for 20 years and another 15 years in the same capacity with the Chicago Park District. Mr. Mooney first became involved in local politics as a precinct captain. In my capacity as an alderman and the committeeman of the 23d ward, he has assisted me as a district leader, community leader, and later as deputy committeeman of the 23d Ward Democratic Organization. When I first entered Congress, Mr. Mooney served as my administrative assistant and then my chief of staff. I was fortunate to have him assist me in opening a district office, setting up a Washington office, and assembling a staff. As an original member of my staff, I will be forever thankful for his hard work, dedication, and integrity. Today, Mr. Mooney remains an important part of the success of the 23d ward Democratic Organization by serving as its treasurer.

Most importantly, John Mooney is a dedicated family man and churchgoer. He was married to the late Gladys for 47 fulfilling years. They have one daughter, Pamela, and a son-in-law, Tim Dryden. Mr. Mooney also extends his time and assistance to the various endeavors of St. Daniel the Prophet Catholic Church. Mr. Mooney and his family have been life-long residents of the southwest side of Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, I salute John Mooney for a truly remarkable life. I congratulate him on achieving this great milestone, and I extend to him my best wishes for many more healthy and happy years to be shared by his family and friends. He has a spirit that will never

grow old. May this special day remain with him throughout the coming year.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. WILLIAM S. KEIGHLY ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a good friend and retiring member of the Pennsylvania State Police. Sgt. William S. Keighly of New Wilmington, PA, retired on October 3, 1997, after more than 28 years of service to the State of Pennsylvania.

Sergeant Keighly's career spanned four decades and during that time he distinguished himself through performance and meritorious achievements. In addition to serving as a law enforcement officer, he also was an instructor at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

Sergeant Keighly's career began as a patrol trooper in 1969. During his tenure, he held positions varying from criminal investigator to organized crime task force commander, to the position of station commander at the Mount Jewett State Police barracks where he oversaw the operations of the entire facility.

His accomplishments during his assignments were invaluable and his commitment to specialized training further emphasized his dedication to his profession. Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Keighly has earned the respect and admiration of all involved in law enforcement in the State of Pennsylvania. He is a credit to the people of New Wilmington, the residents of Lawrence County, and to all of my constituents in the Fourth Congressional District.

Sergeant Keighly, I would like to thank you for your service, and wish you the best of luck in your retirement. You've earned it.

IN RECOGNITION HARRY M. ROSENFELD

HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, one of the benefits of serving in this body is the opportunity to pay tribute to citizens who make positive contributions to their communities and their professions.

One such citizen is Harry M. Rosenfeld, the editor-in-large of the Albany Times Union and one of this Nation's most highly respected journalists. Mr. Rosenfeld, who is one of my constituents, has enjoyed a long and illustrious career. He came to this country as an immigrant, was educated at Syracuse University, served his Nation proudly during the Korean War and embarked on a career in newspaper work.

Mr. Rosenfeld served as foreign editor of the New York Herald-Tribune. He then moved to the Washington Post, where he directed the coverage of the Watergate story that earned the Post a much deserved Pulitzer Prize.

In 1979, Mr. Rosenfeld came to the New York's capital district to serve as editor-in-chief of the Albany Times Union and Knickerbocker News. During his tenure as editor, the newspaper won countless awards for general excellence and community service.

Mr. Rosenfeld retires from journalism at the end of this week. For nearly a half-century, he has served as the living embodiment of the loftiest principles of his profession. In his community and in his industry, he enjoys a well-earned reputation for integrity and undying devotion to the highest standards of his craft.

Because of Harry Rosenfeld's commitment to honest, courageous reporting as the foundation of responsible journalism, he leaves his community a better place. I am proud to salute my friend Harry Rosenfeld for his distinguished journalistic service to the cause of democracy.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE SHARON L. GIRE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure to call Sharon Gire my friend and my State representative for many years. She is someone who has dedicated her life to serving the people of Michigan. Sharon was honored by her friends and colleagues in Clinton Township on October 29, 1997.

The State of Michigan has been fortunate to have Sharon Gire serve as a State representative since 1987. She has brought to this role a passion for social justice, consummate political skills and an unselfish commitment of time and energy. Sharon has been a fighter for our children and families. As chair of the education committee, Sharon puts politics aside and children first. Just recently, she organized a bipartisan effort to improve Michigan's high school proficiency test. In 1994, under her able leadership a special committee developed a 14 bill package on domestic violence that was signed into law helping millions of women and children deal with the pain of domestic abuse.

Sharon has not only been active in Lansing, she is deeply involved in Macomb County. Sharon had been an active member in organizations such as the Clinton Township Goodfellows, the Mount Clements Art Center, Macomb County Child Abuse and Neglect Information Council, Vietnam Veterans Chapter 154, and the Democratic women's caucus. Throughout the years, she has worked on issues that concern children, seniors, veterans, substance abuse and environmental causes. Sharon's expertise, developed from her work in counseling and social work, has given her a special talent for helping people.

Throughout the years, I have had the pleasure to work with Sharon on many issues and projects. She is a problem solver and strong leader. Few people have given to their community as Sharon has given to hers. Her vision and dedication has touched the lives of many people. I want to congratulate Sharon on her very distinguished career in the legisla-

ture. We will miss her very much in the State legislature but I am confident Sharon's vision will continue to touch our lives. I wish Sharon and her husband Dana all of the best and I look forward to working with them on many valuable projects in the future.

A TRIBUTE TO THE EASTERN CAMPUS OF SUFFOLK COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Eastern Campus of Suffolk Community College as its students, professors, administrators, and friends celebrate the college's 20th anniversary of providing higher education to the communities of eastern Long Island.

Opened in 1977 on a 192-acre site in the rural Pine Barrens region of Southampton Town, near the Suffolk County seat in Riverhead, the Eastern Campus is the third and smallest campus of Suffolk County Community College system. But the dreams of those students who attend this 2-year institution of higher education are no smaller than those attending the most prestigious Ivy League school. For the past 20 years, the Eastern Campus of SCCC has provided a glorious opportunity to the diverse mix of students from the rural and suburban communities of Eastern Suffolk County to receive their college degrees and achieve their personal dreams.

The diversity of the Eastern Campus' student body is as deep as it is wide, ranking from those who have just graduated high school to a growing number of returning adults—be they displaced workers or former homemakers—who seek the advanced skills needed in today's marketplace. What they possess in common is a commitment to education and the work ethic as the path to a better life.

The dedication is evident in the 34 percent of students who work full-time while attending the college, and the 27 percent who drive more than 21 miles to attend classes at the Southampton campus. To serve this diverse range of students, the Eastern Campus of SCCC offers a wide array of 2-year associates degrees from accounting to technology, early childhood education to restaurant management.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representative join me in honoring the Eastern Campus of Suffolk Community College on this special 20th anniversary celebration. We on eastern Long Island take special pride in our commitment and support for education, and we are privileged to have the Eastern Campus of Suffolk Community College here in our backyard, providing our family and neighbors with the opportunities they need to better themselves and make our community a better place for all of us to live and work.

FINISHING THE JOB OF REFORM
IN LATIN AMERICA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from October 1997 entitled *Finishing the Job of Reform in Latin America*.

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

FINISHING THE JOB OF REFORM IN LATIN
AMERICA

The President's recent trip to Latin America highlights the striking changes in relations between the United States and its neighbors in the hemisphere. There were no glaring disputes or major anti-American protests. There were many points of agreement between the President and his counterparts in the countries he visited—Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina. Reform has taken hold in Latin America, but much remains to be done to finish the job.

Democracy and free markets. Democracy and free markets—long time U.S. foreign policy goals for the region—have become the norm throughout Latin America during the past decade. These changes have had tangible benefits: U.S. exports to Latin America are growing twice as fast as those to any other region of the world.

In Venezuela, President Caldera has restored confidence in a government previously riddled by scandal. An emerging oil industry is rapidly absorbing U.S. investment and produces more oil for U.S. consumers than any other country. Through fiscal and monetary discipline, Venezuela is beginning to tame corruption and inflation.

In Brazil, military regimes are gone, replaced by an elected president and an independent Congress. The Brazilian economy is the eighth largest in the world, and by far the largest in Latin America. No longer constrained by Brazilian protectionism, \$7 billion in direct investment poured into Brazil from the United States last year alone. Brazil's 160 million consumers bought more U.S. goods last year than did China.

Argentina has also replaced military juntas with a succession of elected presidents and legislatures. Argentina's military—once a law unto itself—is now a model for international cooperation and participation in peacekeeping operations. President Clinton designated Argentina a major non-NATO ally based on its impressive peacekeeping record and responsible international role.

Incomplete reform. Reform in Latin America is not yet complete, and the progress made so far is fragile. Corruption continues to hinder investment and benefit the well-connected. Narcotics remains a dangerous and costly problem. Journalists do not have the freedom to expose official corruption, and justice systems lack credibility. Poverty and vast disparities of income still threaten economic reform and play into the hands of antidemocratic forces. These problems are widespread, and are especially evident in Colombia, where guerrillas threaten democracy, and Peru, where the greatest threat to democracy is the president.

U.S. Policy. The U.S. needs to take a clear-eyed view of both the achievements and

shortcomings of reform in Latin America. Our policy toward the region should work to consolidate the substantial gains in democracy and civilian control of the military. Yet we need to do more to address narcotics, corruption, human rights abuses, and income disparities. U.S. leadership and sustained interest in the region can strengthen reformers and help move Latin America toward further reform.

First, the United States must lead on free trade and economic integration in the hemisphere. Opening Latin America's economies is the most important step we can take to help create a new middle class in Latin America and consolidate democracy. To make U.S. leadership on trade possible, Congress must grant the President fast-track negotiating authority and approve trade parity for the Caribbean economies.

Closer trade ties and market reforms will also help address the most critical internal problem in the region: low living standards and vast social economic disparity. Trade and liberalization will foster economic discipline and reduce inflation, which hurts the poor the most. They will also free up resources spent previously on inefficient state industries, providing funds to implement additional reforms in education and social programs. President Clinton should urge his fellow leaders to implement such reforms when he meets with them at the Summit of the Americas next year in Chile—having fast-track authority will boost his ability to do so.

Second, the United States must work more closely with its partners in Latin America. U.S. unilateral action—as with the Helms-Burton law on Cuba—undermines cooperation, and stands in stark contrast to the cooperative successes we have had elsewhere in the hemisphere. We need multilateral cooperation to address our common problems, including corruption, arms trafficking, environmental degradation and the flow of narcotics.

Narcotics not only lead to misery in North America, but are a leading source of corruption and a threat to democracy in Latin America. The issue can only be addressed as part of a multi-faceted U.S. policy of regional cooperation. To promote such cooperation, Congress should repeal the certification statute, which requires the President to sanction countries that don't measure up to U.S. counter-narcotics standards. That statute has outlived its usefulness.

Third, the United States should redouble efforts to strengthen the rule in Latin America. These advances depend on the political will of the region's leaders, but U.S. technical assistance programs can provide the support necessary once leaders decide to let independent institutions operate.

Fourth, regional and international organizations should be strengthened and encouraged to support reformers and build a consensus on democratic reform. The Organization of American States can play a central role in promoting press freedom, and the U.S. should encourage the Inter-American Development Bank to support educational reform and small enterprise.

Conclusion. Latin America has come a long way in a short time, much to the benefit of the United States. The President's trip put an important focus on the region, and the challenge now is to sustain the attention of U.S. policymakers. With strong support for reform from the United States, the region can consolidate the gains we have so long sought and help create a more stable, democratic and prosperous Latin America.

TRIBUTE TO RONALD BROOKS
WATERS

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute today to Mr. Ronald Brooks Waters of Lexington, SC, who displayed extraordinary courage and self-sacrificing assistance in the capture of two accused murderers in Cumberland County, NC.

On September 23, 1997, Cumberland County Sheriff's Deputy David Walter Hathcock and Highway Patrol Trooper Lloyd Edward Lowry were slain while attempting to apprehend two individuals who were operating a stolen vehicle. Mr. Waters was traveling north on Interstate 95 and witnessed the brutal shootings. He repeatedly put his own life in danger in order to relay valuable information to law enforcement personnel which led to the capture of these two armed and dangerous individuals. On two occasions, the suspects attempted to shoot him at point blank range. Had the weapon not jammed, Mr. Waters would surely have been wounded. Yet, through all of this, Mr. Waters displayed great courage as he continued to provide information that led to the capture of the suspects.

Mr. Waters is to be commended for his heroic actions, and I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing and honoring this outstanding citizen who went above and beyond the call of duty with his self-sacrificing assistance to the Cumberland County law enforcement personnel.

FAST TRACK AUTHORITY

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to share with my colleagues the reasons I am unable to support H.R. 2621, the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Authorities Act of 1997.

I support the principle of granting fast track authority to President Clinton to negotiate new trade agreements. Since our markets are the most open in the world, we have the most to gain by international agreements that pry open markets in countries with protectionist policies. In addition, we are uniquely positioned to forge relationships with our neighbors in this hemisphere that can help raise their standards of living and provide a significantly larger consumer base for our goods and services. Finally, since Mexico and Canada now enjoy special trade status with the United States under the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA], it would seem illogical to deny a similar arrangement to other countries in the region.

Unfortunately, however, the debate on trade policy no longer encompasses simple unfair dumping and tariff barriers. Trade negotiations now have a direct impact on our country's ability to maintain strong health and environmental standards because these standards can be challenged as trade barriers.

The fast track language under H.R. 2621 is more regressive than that held by previous administrations and further restricts the authority of the President to negotiate trade agreements that include domestic and global environmental objectives. In addition, the language on food safety standards could reduce levels of risk to an international lowest common denominator. Third, the language would entitle companies to collect compensation if unjustified nontariff barriers restrict their activities. Since many environmental and health regulations have been interpreted as nontariff barriers to trade, governments could be required to compensate companies when public health and welfare regulations hinder capital flows. And finally, my longstanding concern that the broad rulemaking authority of international trade bodies is not instituted in a transparent, democratic manner has not been adequately addressed.

DIRECTLY RELATED TO TRADE LANGUAGE WOULD
THREATEN ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

Since the fast track procedure was established in 1974, Presidents have been granted broad discretion to negotiate and include in fast tracked bills any terms the President has judged necessary or appropriate. Unfortunately, H.R. 2621 severely constrains President Clinton's ability to negotiate environmental, health, and labor provisions in trade agreements and leaves open to challenge many of the environmental and health protections we already have in place.

Under section 102(a)(2) of H.R. 2621, labor and environmental measures are considered overall trade objectives only if they are directly related to trade and decrease market opportunities for U.S. exports or distort U.S. trade. Under this legislation, funding for border clean-up projects, worker safety objectives, infrastructure and right-to-know requirements, enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements, and human rights standards would not be part of a trade agreement.

Further, even if the President wanted to negotiate an environmental provision, section 103(b)(3)(b) would prohibit its inclusion in the fast track implementing legislation unless it were necessary for the operation or implementation of the U.S. rights or obligations under such trade agreements.

In addition, the 1988 fast track language included "reducing or eliminating barriers, taking into account domestic objectives such as legitimate health and safety * * * as a goal for trade in services and foreign investments. H.R. 2621, however, would "reduce or eliminate barriers to international trade in services including regulatory and other barriers that deny national treatment and unreasonably restrict the establishment and operation of service suppliers." (Section 102.2)

H.R. 2621 simply fails to protect our Nation's ability to maintain strong environmental and health standards. Although section 102(b)(7)(B) seeks "to ensure that foreign governments do not derogate from or waive existing domestic environmental, health, safety or labor measures * * * as an encouragement to gain competitive advantage," it contains no enforcement language and provides no incentives for trading partners to establish minimum levels of environmental, health, or safety protections. It also fails to address the competi-

tive advantage that countries without environmental or labor laws would enjoy. Finally, the section contains an escape clause stating that the designation "is not intended to address changes to a country's laws that are non-discriminatory and consistent with sound macroeconomic development." Consequently, a country could waive its environmental, health and safety laws to attract investment if such an action is considered sound macroeconomic policy.

POTENTIAL FOR LOWEST COMMON DENOMINATOR
HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS

H.R. 2621 could potentially invalidate U.S. safety standards and expose Americans to levels of risk set by an international lowest common denominator. This is especially troubling given our experience with NAFTA even though U.S. Trade Representative Kantor assured Congress in 1993 that "each government may establish those levels of protection for human, animal or plant life or health that the government considers to be appropriate."

In addition, the World Trade Organization's [WTO] ruling that rejected the European Union's [EU] ban on hormone-fed beef clearly contradicts that position. Under its ruling, the WTO determined that the EU had not provided a sufficient assessment of the hormone's risk. The EU was forced to accept international standards of risk as defined by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and denied its right to make its own societal determinations of public safety even though it presented credible scientific studies in support of its position.

This case sets a dangerous precedent for other sanitary and phytosanitary judgments on food safety, biotechnology, and food irradiation decisions. It is particularly threatening to U.S. food safety since some Codex standards permit residues of pesticides that have been banned in the U.S. and allows residues of others at much higher levels than the U.S. allows. Codex standards allow higher levels of residue than the U.S. on pesticides like DDT, heptachlor, aldrin, diazinon, lindane, permethrin, and benomyl.

H.R. 2621's provisions would exacerbate this problem by restricting Congress's ability to impose precautionary bans on unsafe products. U.S. domestic legislation has often relied on such precautionary measures to protect the public health and safety. For example, certain medical devices are not allowed on the market until they can be proven safe. H.R. 2621 would shift the burden of proof to consumers and health officials to first prove that devices are not safe before they could be restricted from the market.

Of additional concern is that NAFTA's implementing legislation rewrote poultry and meat safety regulations to allow countries to make food safety inspections if their inspections were equivalent to ours. This language replaced a standard that required inspections to be at least as rigorous as ours. NAFTA and the WTO provide for an equivalency standard, but no formal rulemaking has begun to define equivalency. Unfortunately, food safety protections have been substantially weakened under NAFTA. USDA food safety checks have been reduced to 1 percent at the Mexican border, while Mexican food exports to the U.S. have increased by 45 percent. Equivalency standards are also applied to nonfood standards,

performance standards, and good manufacturing practices, which are similarly difficult to evaluate.

Instead of curing these serious problems, H.R. 2621 would endorse the continued erosion of U.S. sovereignty and make it even more difficult for Congress and the President to establish standards of risk that we believe are appropriate, based on sound science, and protect the American people.

EXPROPRIATION OF ASSETS

Another area of concern is the potential for corporations to sue under a takings mechanism for compensation of unrealized profits due to environmental or health regulations. Under article 1110 of NAFTA, the Ethyl Corporation is currently suing the Government of Canada for \$251 million worth of damages in a claim that Canada's ban on the gas additive MMT constitutes an expropriation of company profits. MMT is banned in many U.S. States because of its harmful effects on children and its capacity to destroy catalytic converters.

Another case was recently filed against the Mexican Government by the Metal Clad Corporation. That company is suing on the basis that a governmental declaration of a marsh as a nature preserve is an expropriation of the company's potential assets had they been awarded a contract to build a toxic dump in that location.

Section 102(3)(D) of the foreign direct investment provisions of the fast track proposal endorses this takings approach and requires the U.S. to establish standards for expropriation and compensation for expropriation. Under NAFTA corporations are already granted authority to sue governments directly. The Multilateral Agreement on Investment, one of the multilateral agreements that could be covered under fast track authority, would allow business-dominated international arbitral panels to decide whether an environmental regulation is considered a taking of a property. H.R. 2621 would set a new precedent that would require governments to compensate companies if public health and welfare regulations reduce the value of investments, regardless of the impact on public health and welfare.

NO ADEQUATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS,
PUBLIC OVERSIGHT, OR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

During the NAFTA and GATT debates, I strongly supported a transparent dispute settlement that would allow outside parties an opportunity to present the dispute resolution panel with their views in writing. Unfortunately, this proposal was not adopted and the dispute mechanisms remain secret. Amicus briefs and other public comments are not permitted.

An open process for dispute resolution is particularly important because trade agreements can have such a significant impact on public health and welfare. Two American laws—the Clean Air Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act—have already been changed as a consequence of international trade challenges. And, unlike any other area of international negotiations, decisions are enforceable by the ruling bodies through trade sanctions. Our fundamental rights—ones we have taken for granted in the U.S.—are severely diminished in this process.

Unfortunately, the calls in H.R. 2621 for increased transparency of the process are inadequate. Transparency should include public

notice and comment periods for all international trade rulemaking bodies and a legally-binding procedure for Environmental Impact Assessments [EIA's] for all future trade and investment agreements. Further EIA's should be prepared early enough in the negotiation process to provide for public comment and full review by the negotiators. Final EIA's should accompany the trade bill sent to Congress for fast track review.

While I am unable to support H.R. 2621 for these reasons, I am interested in working with President Clinton and my colleagues on language that would provide the necessary structures to protect the public interest in trade agreements negotiated under fast track authority.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2267, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, a considerable amount of misinformation has dominated the 245(i) program debate. I'd like to set the record straight: 245(i) does not give anyone amnesty, it does not undermine the Immigration Reform and Control Act, and it does not jeopardize national security.

Section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act allows prospective family- and employment-based immigrants to adjust their status to that of permanent residents while remaining in the United States. That's the sole function of the program. The \$1,000 adjustment fee that is collected from prospective immigrants is used by the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] to provide detention space for criminal aliens, and it pays for INS adjudication staff and improved customer service. Last year, the 245(i) program raised almost \$200 million.

I do not favor a permanent extension of the 245(i) program. I do believe, however, that we must help those that have already petitioned for relief under the program. Fairness and humanitarian concerns call for no less. But we must identify a date certain in which no new petitions will be accepted. There appears to be some legitimacy to the claims that petitioners under the 245(i) program enjoy an advantage that other prospective immigrants do not. If we cease accepting new applications yet process all those currently in the system, then from that point forward all intending immigrants would be competing under the same rules. This is fair and equitable, and continues this great Nation's policy of reunification of families.

Therefore, I am going to vote against the motion to instruct conferees. As Ulysses found out, all is not what it appears to be. Such is the effort to instruct conferees. The motion is a not-so-veiled attempt to kill the 245(i) program. The motion would tie the hands of the

conferees and limit our negotiating position in conference. We need to be placed in the situation where we can negotiate a reasonable, workable, and prudent solution. In fact, there are thousands of people expecting us to do so.

BRIAN ANDERSON: THE PRIDE OF THE TRIBE AND THE PRIDE OF GENEVA

HON. STEVE C. LATOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to salute our beloved Cleveland Indians on an outstanding season, and a gutsy, nail-biting trip through the playoffs and the World Series. It truly was an exceptional series, right down to the edge-of-your-seat, extra-innings' game seven finale. While we all wish we could have enjoyed a different outcome, we have every reason to be extremely proud of this team and all it accomplished this year. We also have reason to be especially proud of one of our hometown heroes, and one of the stars of the 1997 American League Champion Cleveland Indians—Brian Anderson.

Tribe pitcher Brian Anderson grew up in Geneva and graduated from Geneva High School in 1990. He played ball in college at Wright State University near Dayton, and was selected by the California Angels in the first round of the draft in 1993. In fact, he was the third pick overall, and was named the American League's Rookie Pitcher of the Year in 1994 by the Sporting News.

Much to the delight of Anderson's loyal fans, he was traded to the Indians in February 1996, and has proven himself to be one of the Tribe's most reliable pitchers, and is a part of a formidable bullpen that is admired throughout the league. Every young boy who grows up near Cleveland and spends his days playing catch with his dad dreams of one day playing for his hometown team. Brian Anderson not only achieved that dream, he surpassed it this year when he pitched in front of his hometown in the World Series. Each time he stepped on the mound, he displayed the guts, brawn, and tenacity that are the hallmarks of Indians' baseball, and showed the world that he is a force to be reckoned with.

Brian Anderson didn't bow to the pressure of the playoffs or the World Series. Instead, he showed remarkable composure, and didn't seem the least bit fazed by the magnitude of the task that was before him. Two performances in particular stand out—when he pitched 3.2 innings of game 3 of the World Series and gave up just two hits, and when he and Jaret Wright combined for a 6-hitter in game 4.

Brian Anderson and the Tribe had 49 years of cruel history placed squarely on their shoulders this season, as the Tribe has not won the World Series since 1948. Next year, half a century of history will be the burden the Tribe must carry, and it is the belief of Tribe fans everywhere that the Indians will rise to the challenge and assume their rightful place as World Series champions. As a lifelong Tribe

fan, it will be a great comfort for Brian Anderson to be a part of the new generation of Indians who will guide us into the next century.

On behalf of the 19th Congressional District, I congratulate Brian Anderson on his exemplary play this season, and I congratulate his folks, Jim and Janice, for raising such an outstanding young man. We all look forward to many more years of witnessing Brian's greatness on the field as an integral member of the Cleveland Indians.

Brian Anderson has made his family, friends, and fans burst with pride, and he is living proof that with hard work and perseverance, and the loving encouragement of a fine family, no dream is too great and the biggest dreams of all can come true.

TRIBUTE TO WENDELL J. CHAMBLISS

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before this august body to bid farewell to a young man who has been one of the most outstanding staff members I have employed, Mr. Wendell J. Chambliss, my legislative director. Wendell has been my L.D. for the past 2 years, and in that time he has written for me many excellent pieces of legislation which will benefit Alabama and the Nation for many years to come.

Wendell has worked on Capitol Hill for over 10 years. During that period, he has worked for a U.S. Senator, as well as two Members of the U.S. Congress. Needless to say, he has excelled in all of these positions.

I am afraid that Wendell's reputation as a fine legislative director and attorney has spread far and wide, for as many Congressmen will tell you, the good ones always get hired away from you. The same is true with Wendell J. Chambliss. A big-time, big-city, law firm from Alabama has hired Mr. Chambliss away from us.

Although we will miss the acumen and expertise Wendell Chambliss has brought to our office, we are happy for his family in Alabama, and especially for his wonderful mother, Hilda Chambliss of Alex City, AL.

In closing, allow me to say that this is just so-long and not, good-bye. I am sure that with his wonderful personality, his intellectual acumen, and his acute political instincts, Washington has not seen the last of Wendell J. Chambliss.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORIAL SCHOOL OF MAYWOOD

HON. STEVE R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Memorial School of Maywood, NJ, a recipient of the prestigious Blue Ribbon Award.

To the Memorial School, I extend my sincere congratulations for its commitment to education and excellence. The students and faculty should feel a tremendous amount of pride for their diligence, outstanding demeanor and teamwork. While the students exhibit a desire for learning, their quest for knowledge is enhanced by the curriculum and extraordinary instruction at the Memorial School. The award could not have been achieved without strong leadership, especially that of Mr. Lex Greenwood, principal of the Memorial School. I also want to congratulate all of the parents of the Memorial School children. Parental involvement creates an atmosphere of support for both children and faculty. Both parents and teachers plant the seeds in our young people for intellectual fruition while helping children to believe in themselves.

I understand the importance of education for all American children. Before I was elected as the representative of the Ninth Congressional District, I told the people of Bergen and Hudson counties that education would be a priority for me in Congress. Please know that I have maintained that commitment. A quality education for every American child opens the gateway to a lifetime of opportunities. And the Memorial School of Maywood, NJ serves as an exemplary learning institution for Bergen County, the Ninth Congressional District, the State of New Jersey, and the United States.

As a recipient of the Blue Ribbon Award, the Memorial School reflects the aims of President Clinton's GOALS 2000 by exhibiting academic excellence and by providing examples of outstanding programs and practices. The Blue Ribbon Award officially recognizes that the Memorial School has an outstanding teaching and student environment, curriculum, teaching faculty, leadership, parent and community support, in addition to organizational vitality. Recognition at a local, State and national level will enable the Memorial School to serve as a model learning institution. Such increased exposure not only makes the Memorial School a microcosm of learning excellence, but boosts public confidence, along with parental and community involvement.

Once again, I wish to extend my congratulations to the Memorial School and look forward to working with the school in the future.

CONGRATULATIONS TO JUANITA HAUGEN

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my heartfelt congratulations to my constituent and friend Juanita Haugen from Pleasanton for serving as the California School Board Association's president for the past year.

We are extremely fortunate to have someone as dedicated as Juanita Haugen serving in the 10th Congressional District. I applaud her for her continuous efforts on behalf of children and their education in Pleasanton and in the State of California as a whole.

Juanita Haugen has served as a school board member in Pleasanton for over 16

years. A member of the California School Board Association's delegate assembly since 1981, Juanita has sat on a number of the association's committees, including the Legislative Network, Federal Relations Network, Finance, Legal Alliance Steering, and Budget and Resolution. She has chaired the Small School Districts Task Force, the Role of the Board Leadership Committee, the Audit Committee and the Legislative Committee on Restructuring and Reform. Juanita is also past president of the California Suburban School Districts Association and has been a representative of the Association's board of directors since 1989.

She has been the recipient of awards from many civil organizations in Pleasanton. Some of the organizations that have recognized her include the Pleasanton Chamber of Commerce, who presented her with the Excellence in Education Award, and the Soroptimist International of Pleasanton, who presented her with the Woman of Distinction Award.

Though Juanita is leaving her post as president of the California School Board Association, I take great comfort in knowing that she will continue to serve on the Pleasanton School Board. She is an incredible resource, and you can certainly expect me to continue to take advantage of her knowledge. Let me again offer my warmest congratulations to Juanita for her efforts on behalf of the students of California's public schools and the constituents of the 10th Congressional District.

JOHNSON'S BOOKSTORE: A LANDMARK IN SPRINGFIELD, MA, SERVES COMMUNITY FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions that I address this House today as Johnson's Bookstore, a landmark in Springfield for more than 100 years, announced that it will close its doors by the end of the year.

Johnson's Bookstore, a family-run book shop located on Main Street in downtown Springfield, has long been a cultural and literary hub for children, students, and avid readers of all ages. Established in 1893 by brothers Henry and Clifton Johnson, this business has been run consistently by the Johnson family. Committed to the value that the written word has in civilized society, the third and fourth generations of Johnsons embodied Henry and Clifton's legacy by continuing to bring a large selection of quality books and stationary to western Massachusetts.

In addition to the many new releases and best sellers featured in the store, Johnson's Bookstore has brought innovative programs and initiatives to Springfield. The second-hand bookstore at Johnson's was a staple to countless students and bookworms in the area. Johnson's continues to provide the forum for Springfield's native literary talent to shine.

Esteemed authors, including Joseph Conrad, Dr. Seuss (Theodore Geisel), and

Robert Frost, and other notable celebrities, including entertainer Whoopi Goldberg and the late Boston Pops conductor Arthur Fiedler have all thumbed through the shelves of Johnson's selections. They now know what those of us in Springfield have known for years; the charm, character and quality of a local, community-oriented bookstore like Johnson's is a treasure in today's modern society.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today both as a Member of this House and as a frequent patron to say goodbye and thank you to Johnson's Bookstore. The legacy you have left in Springfield will last for generations, and you will certainly be missed.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL TEACHING STANDARDS

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, this month we celebrate the National Board for Professional Teaching Standard [NBPTS] 10th anniversary. Since its foundation, the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards has made tremendous strides in recognizing our nation's outstanding teachers and elevating the performance level of our public educators. I am extremely proud that North Carolina's Governor, the Hon. Jim Hunt, who has been committed throughout his esteemed public service career to ensuring that our children obtain a quality public education, was the driving force in the creation of this important organization and has served as the NBPTS chair since the board's creation in 1987.

Prior to the foundation of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards no national consensus existed as to the criteria for accomplished teachers. The NBPTS recognized that strengthening the quality of our teachers is the most direct action our Nation can take to improve our students' performance. The board created a rewarding professional development program and a stringent certification process for teachers. Thirty-two states have incorporated the national board certification process into their school systems. Board certification effectively challenges and encourages talented teachers to stay in the classroom as well as providing an incentive for high caliber new teachers to enter the profession. Governor Hunt exemplifies the mission of the NBPTS, "Ultimately, all learning comes down to what goes on between teachers and students. By raising standards and encouraging teachers to improve, the National board is channeling education improvement into the classroom to benefit students."

After 10 years at the helm of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards, Governor Hunt is passing the torch to Barbara Kelly, an experienced educator from Maine. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for Governor Hunt's distinguished leadership of this important organization. Governor Hunt has worked tirelessly in his unprecedented four terms as the Governor of North Carolina to improve the quality of public education in our State and across the Nation. He

broke new ground in educational development when he helped ignite the national board, as he has with numerous other education programs in North Carolina and across the Nation. I applaud Governor Hunt's impressive leadership of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards and his continued dedication to the improving and strengthening educational standards, and thus brightening our Nation's future.

ARMING AND TRAINING BOSNIAN
FEDERATION FORCES—MAIN-
TAINING A BALANCE OF POWER

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the article below appeared in the New York Times. It was around this time that I had just returned from Bosnia visiting our troops and U.N. officials. I take exception to the article, which left a strong impression that the United States policy of arming and training the Bosnian Federation Army has reversed the balance of power in Bosnia and created a potent military force that is now capable of crushing the Bosnian Serb forces. An unnamed European NATO commander also is quoted making the irresponsible statement that "the question no longer is if the Muslims will attack the Bosnian Serbs, but when."

I have been involved in military affairs for a good portion of my life having served in the Marine Corps during the Korean and Vietnam wars and on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee of the House of Representatives since 1979. I have been in Bosnia nine different times over the last 5 years including visits during the war when the UNPROFOR mission was on the verge of collapse. I have discussed our "train and equip" policy in detail with NATO commanders on the ground in Bosnia, with American, British, Bosnian, Croatian, OSCE, and U.N. diplomats, with intelligence analysts in Washington, with the military trainers doing the actual training, and with United States sergeants who patrol the streets of Brcko. I get a far different picture from most of these experts than what was stated in the article.

Most knowledgeable experts agree that the Bosnian Federation army is years away from being an effective fighting force capable of combined arms maneuvers. During the devastating Bosnian conflict, the Muslim army was personnel-rich but equipment-poor. The Bosnian Serb army was the reverse, equipment-rich but manpower-poor. The Bosnian Serb military also enjoyed large advantages in organization, training, leadership, and logistics since the preponderance of the force was from the old Yugoslav National Army. The Muslim army avoided utter defeat only by being able to replace its casualties and fill the gaps faster than the smaller Serb army was able to fully exploit its battlefield successes. But even near the end of the conflict when Muslim forces achieved their greatest success, the weakened Bosnian Serb army was still able to counterattack effectively and retake some key contested areas.

It is too simple to conclude that upgrading Bosnian Federation army equipment and providing a little more than a year's worth of fundamental training will reverse the military balance in Bosnia. The experts I talked to believe the Federation is years away from developing a trained and cohesive army capable of armored maneuvers. They still have not developed a professional NCO corps necessary to any modern army. They have no ability to supply or sustain the equipment they have received. Their officer corps—which is being taught defensive tactics, not offensive tactics—is still in its infancy. They have no intelligence capability and only a fledgling communications system.

While the Bosnian Serb army has been substantially degraded, it is no secret that supplies, modern equipment, and other warfighting assets could quickly become available to them if renewed hostilities broke out, especially if the Bosnian Federation were seen as the aggressor. While morale among the Bosnian Serbs is low at this time and there are deep division, I believe that this would quickly change if they were attacked. Even if the Federation forces were to have initial military success, they know that such early successes could easily evolve into a wider regional conflict in which the Federation would have few international supporters.

This is not to say that we should turn a blind eye towards how the "train and equip" program is progressing. There is wisdom in achieving rough military parity between the adversaries in this region. It would be a serious blunder if, in the name of achieving this parity, we were to actually reverse the balance and create a new military power capable of offensive action that was bent on revenge.

I am satisfied that our experts in the region understand this delicate situation. They are working hard to ensure that the new Bosnian Federation military is a professional, defensive-minded force that understands both its capabilities and limitations.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 3, 1997]

BOSNIAN MUSLIMS SAID TO INTENSIFY
EFFORTS TO REARM IN SECRET

(By Chris Hedges)

SARAJEVO, BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.—The Muslim-led government in Sarajevo appears to be intensifying a clandestine program to arm and train its military, and senior NATO officials say it is close to—or may already have achieved—the ability to mount a crushing offensive against the Bosnian Serb-held part of Bosnia.

"The question no longer is if the Muslims will attack the Bosnian Serbs, but when," said a senior European NATO commander. "The only way to prevent such an attack, at this point, is for the peacekeeping mission to extend its mandate."

The NATO officials were united in favoring an extension of the NATO peacekeepers' mandate, and none of them suggested that the Sarajevo government would attempt a military offensive with NATO troops still in place. The peacekeepers are scheduled to leave next June, but the Clinton administration, recognizing the slow pace of reconciliation in Bosnia, has recently joined other NATO allies in favoring an extension of the NATO force, which includes American troops.

U.S. congressional opposition, the strength of which has yet to be tested, appears to be

the only remaining obstacle to a continued NATO presence that the officials agreed would offer the best chance of averting a resumption of the 1992-1995 Bosnian war. It appeared that the NATO officials willingness to talk about the Muslim buildup was an attempt to influence the debate on Capitol Hill.

NATO aside, all other factors point toward renewed military confrontation. The NATO officials noted that while the Muslims are busy building a formidable military machine, the Bosnian Serb army is imploding under the weight of the current power struggle, a lack of funds, poor morale, a severe shortage of spare parts and high desertion rates.

There have been several indications over the last few weeks that the Bosnian government's secret weapons acquisition program and clandestine training has been stepped up. For example, an Egyptian freighter sailing under a Ukrainian flag sits quarantined under NATO guard in the waters off the Croatian port of Ploce, its hold filled with 10 Soviet-built T-55 tanks, half were to be delivered as part of a secret arms shipment to the Bosnian Muslim army.

All weapons deliveries are supposed to be shared between Muslim and Croatian units in the united force established under the peace accord. The Muslim-Croat force exists largely on paper, however, and NATO officials said the T-55s were to be delivered only to the Muslims.

A spokesman from the State Department's Task Force on Military Stabilization in the Balkans reached in Washington described the impounded weapons as a "procedural" problem that "will be resolved shortly."

But senior NATO officials described the Americans at being angry about the shipment, and said that other shipments have managed to elude NATO monitors and have been delivered. There have been reports in recent weeks of heavy arms shipments arriving in the Croatian port of Rijeka which is not monitored by NATO soldiers as Ploce is, senior officials said.

These officials also said that an Iranian Revolutionary Guard general was posted to the Iranian Embassy in Zagreb, Croatia's capital, and that since his arrival in August he has apparently been working out deals with the Croats to smuggle more weapons to the Muslims. And NATO officials say they have received several intelligence reports of clandestine infantry training for Bosnian Muslim soldiers in Iran and Malaysia.

The clandestine effort to build up the Bosnian army is in violation of the Bosnian peace agreement which sets strict limits on the number of heavy weapons possessed by each side. The rearmament effort comes in parallel to a Washington-backed program, known as "equip and train," that provides instruction and NATO armor and artillery to the Bosnian Croats and Muslims. The \$300-million program, which has included the delivery of advanced American tanks two generations ahead of anything in the Bosnian Serb arsenal; has in the eyes of many senior NATO officials including the British, already tipped the military balance in favor of the Muslims.

Senior Russian commanders, who are increasingly nervous about the Muslim buildup against their traditional Serbian allies, recently met with senior Bosnian Serb generals and handed them classified NATO satellite photos of military training camps set up for Bosnian Muslims in an effort to warn the Serbs of the impending debacle, according to Western diplomats.

"The Bosnian Serb generals were stunned," said a senior Western diplomat who was informed of the meeting. "The mood in the room was very black."

The Bosnian Muslims insist that they are only acquiring weapons and training under the strict limits set down by the Bosnian peace agreement and under the guidelines of the "equip and train" program.

"A needle can't get in here without NATO knowing about it," said Mirza Hajric, and adviser to President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia. "Anyone who believes this stuff can be smuggled in here is a fool. Apparently the Ministry of Defense did not properly inform the U.S. officials about this ship, but NATO was informed. It is just poor communications. I assume it was a mistake. As far as training goes there is no military training of Bosnians in Iran or other countries. All training is done under equip and train."

NATO strategists, who expect the Muslims to first try to seize the Serb-held lands in eastern Bosnia, say the region could fall "in a matter of days."

"We also expect most all of the Serbs there to be driven into Serbia," said a senior NATO commander, an event that could force Belgrade, even against its will, to intervene. This is a high-risk operation."

The officials also outlined a scenario in which the Bosnian Muslims and Croatia would resume the joint offensive in northwestern Bosnia that they pursued with such success in the final months of the war. The Muslims and Croats recaptured large chunks of territory in August and September 1995 and threatened Banja Luka, the largest town under Bosnian Serb control, before Washington imposed a cease fire. Muslim and Croatian commanders often speak bitterly of Washington's decision to intervene.

Croatia, which has a larger military budget at \$1.4 billion than Poland, a much larger country, is as busy rearming as the Muslims, cutting arms deals worth tens of millions of dollars with companies in Turkey and Israel, these NATO officials said.

"The Croats are very interested in getting their hands on western Bosnia," said a NATO official. "The attitude is that they will get whatever they can get now by helping the Muslims drive out the Serbs. They think they can deal with the Muslims later."

Washington's "equip and train" program, despite all the mounting danger signs, plows ahead as if the peace agreement was on the verge of fulfillment. It is touted by Washington as an effort to build a joint 45,000-strong force of ethnic Croats and Muslims. The Bosnia Croats and Muslims are normally part of a federation, but their continued antagonism has so far made a mockery of American efforts to form joint units and commands.

Military Professional Resources, a Virginia-based private contractor that is carrying out the training, has 200 American trainers, all retired U.S. Army officers or noncommissioned officers, currently in Bosnia. Since Aug. 1, 1996, the contractor has trained close to 5,000 soldiers, most of them Muslims under the 70-30 ratio that is supposed to exist between Muslims and Croats in the putative federation army.

The trainers, accompanied by translators, conduct classes on the operation and maintenance of the donated equipment each day at the old Yugoslav tank base in Hadzici, 15 miles south of Sarajevo.

The warehouses on the base, once filled with old Soviet-style tanks, are now occupied with modern weapons, including 45 American M-60A3 tanks, 12 130mm field guns,

12 122mm howitzers, 36 105mm howitzers, 80 M-113A2 armored personnel carriers, 31 French troop transport vehicles, and 31 French armed scout vehicles donated by the United States, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates.

A factory in Travnik, controlled by the Muslims, is producing about 50 more 122mm howitzers and the United States is scheduled to provide 116 of the biggest guns in its field artillery arsenal, 155mm howitzers.

The federation is permitted, under the quota imposed by the Dayton agreement, to have 273 battle tanks and 1,000 pieces of artillery.

The trainers said the hardware being provided to the federation outclassed anything the Bosnian Serbs could put in the field. The M-60A3 tank's gun has a longer range than that of the T-84, a Ukrainian variant of a Soviet design that is the Bosnian Serbs' best tank.

"This gun can put out four to five rounds a minute with a good crew," said John Reed, 40, from Killeen, Texas. "I would put it up against a T-84 or a T-72 in a minute. It is the best tank in Bosnia."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, October 29, I was detained for health reasons and missed Rollcall Votes 535 through 544.

Had I been present, I would have voted: "no" on Rollcall No. 535, "yes" on Rollcall No. 536, "yes" on Rollcall No. 537, "yes" on Rollcall No. 538, "yes" on Rollcall No. 539, "yes" on Rollcall No. 540, "no" on Rollcall No. 541, "yes" on Rollcall No. 542, "yes" on Rollcall No. 543, and "yes" on Rollcall No. 544.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, on Rollcall No. 547 today, I was mistakenly recorded as voting "yes". I meant to be recorded as voting "no" on Rollcall No. 547, and I ask that this be reflected in the RECORD.

AMERICA'S OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, in 1947, on a simple platform more than 10 miles out in the Gulf of Mexico, a thriving industry was born. America's domestic offshore oil and gas industry is a significant and crucial component of the U.S. economy.

The industry came of age as our country was moving from a wartime to a peacetime economy. Companies, trying to meet the enormous public demand for oil and gas during this time, turned their sights from dry land to the frontier just beyond the water's edge and its ensuing problems. Offshore exploration posed new challenges, such as underwater exploration, weather forecasting, tidal and current prediction, drilling location determination, and offshore communications.

Despite the difficulties in such an undertaking, Kerr-McGee Corp. struck oil on a beautiful Sunday morning on October 4, 1947. This monumental event on Ship Shoal Block 32 in the Gulf of Mexico marked the birth of the offshore petroleum and natural gas industry as it is known today. Kerr-McGee was a small yet determined exploration and production company that predicted the eventual outcome of their daring feat and discovered commercial oil in the world's first well drilled in the open water.

Comparisons with yesterday always compel us. Fifty years ago, the cost of the first offshore project exceeded \$450,000. Today, the costs can reach around \$1.2 billion per project. The first year of production netted 99,371 barrels; today's new deepwater offshore facilities can produce over 100,000 barrels of oil per day. In 1947, the first effort to extract oil from the outer continental shelf occurred 10½ miles from shore in 18 feet of water; today the industry is developing oil and gas reserves over 168 miles from shore in thousands of feet of water.

Today, there are nearly 200 drilling rigs currently producing gas and oil energy for the United States. Since their exploration began, the industry has developed 3-dimensional seismic translation of geophysical data which uses high speed computers to provide scientists a clear picture of energy reserves beneath the seafloor. The industry has also pioneered the development and application of remotely operated vehicles and is at the forefront of the development and use of a satellite positioning system.

So who is driving the advance of domestic offshore industry? It is the men and women of Aker Gulf Marine of Ingleside, TX, who built Shell's record-setting Mars facility. It is the employees of Halter Marine shipyard in Sabine, TX, who specialize in construction, repair and modification of mobile offshore rigs. It is the workers in Chiles Offshore and the AMFELS yard in Brownsville, TX, who are building a jack-up rig capable of drilling in 360 feet of water.

The industry provides nearly 40,000 petroleum-related jobs located offshore and another 46,000 jobs indirectly related to Gulf of Mexico oil and gas operations. As we enter the 21st century, our Nation is facing the challenge of protecting our environment and wisely using our natural resources. I am confident that the offshore industry will continue to provide reliable and affordable energy supplies to meet America's evolving needs. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 50th anniversary of the offshore industry and the 25th anniversary of the National Ocean Industries Association.

TRIBUTE TO FRIEDA HARDIN

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very special veteran in my district, Frieda Hardin. On October 18, Yeoman Hardin, a resident of Livermore's veterans center,

was one of six featured speakers and one of two female World War I veterans in attendance at the dedication of the new Women in Military Service for America Memorial in Washington, DC.

At 101 years of age, Frieda Hardin may be the nation's oldest living female veteran. She enlisted with the Navy in 1918 at the age of 22, just 2 days after she learned the Navy was accepting women. During the war, she was assigned to Portsmouth, VA, and the Norfolk Navy Yard where she was a Yeoman Third Class working as a clerk checking document receipts in the freight office. At that time there was not yet military housing for women so she lived in a boarding house in town. After the war ended, Yeoman Hardin completed her 2 years of service with the Navy in Bremerton, WA. She went on to raise four children and has since been involved with many veterans' events.

Frieda Hardin is truly a pioneer. At the time she joined the Navy, women were not yet allowed to vote. She did not let that deter her. She wanted, as she puts it, "to do something more, something bigger and better" for herself and her country. She encourages women in the military to "carry on!" and believes they are doing a wonderful job. She is proud to have been able to serve her country and has great admiration for those who do so today. Her speaking role at the dedication of the Women in Military Service for America Memorial is an honor well deserved. She is a role model for women veterans everywhere. I would like to thank Yeoman Hardin for her dignity, courage, and service to our country.

OCTOBER 29, 1997—EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF HON. WALTER H. CAPPS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SPEECH OF

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues today to mourn the untimely passing of Congressman WALTER CAPPS.

WALTER possessed great moral integrity and deep rooted religious values which he combined with a devotion to his community and our country. WALTER CAPPS was a community leader, not a career politician. If there were conflicting political differences, WALTER would seek common ground.

On an ideological level, WALTER CAPPS and I were political allies, on a personal level we were good friends and I will sorely miss him. I own a trailer on a hunting ranch in WALTER's district and every time I made it up there, I would try to stop by and visit him. Everybody admired WALTER for his vitality and conviction to issues like quality schools, safe streets, affordable health care, and financial security for the elderly.

WALTER CAPPS brought a fresh perspective to Congress, a desire to improve the lives of his constituents, enrich his community, and restore the bond of trust between our Govern-

ment and the people. WALTER always believed that our Government should be as good as the people it serves.

My condolences go out to WALTER's wife, Lois, who has lost a great husband, to Lisa, Todd, and Laura who have lost a great father and to the thousands of people who's lives WALTER has touched.

INDIAN POLICE FIRE AT CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, India may dress like a democracy for Halloween, but it is only a costume. That was proven again last week when a Christian religious festival in Ludhiana was shut down by police gunfire.

According to the Tribune of Chandigarh, 19 police and 9 Christians were injured in the incident. Two vehicles were also damaged, the newspaper reported. Those Christians were merely holding a five-day festival on the theme "Jesus Christ is the answer." Is there something wrong with this in a secular democracy? Apparently, the Indian authorities think so.

The festival was met with protests by the Bharatiya Janata Party, Shiv Sena, and the Bajrang Dal. These are militant Hindu political organizations that do not believe in religious tolerance. It was at their instigation that permission to hold the festival was withdrawn. However, when assurances were given that no "magical healing" would occur and no conversions would take place, the festival was allowed to go on.

That's right, Mr. Speaker, the festival was only allowed to take place in the secular democracy of India after the authorities were assured that no conversions would take place. In other words, if people became Christians as a result of what they saw and heard at the festival, then the festival would be closed. Secular democracy in action.

On October 22, activists from the militant Hindu organizations tried to set the festival's location on fire. The electric lights were damaged. These religious terrorists were not punished. No action was taken against them. Is this how India protects its secular tradition?

While this was going on, the Indian regime is attempting to arrest the Jathedar of the Akal Takht, the spiritual leader of the Sikh Nation. Here is another fine example of religious tolerance by the world's largest democracy.

Finally, the Christian festival was closed by the authorities. The attendees then began a dharna, or what we would call a sit-in. For this act of peaceful resistance, the tyrannical forces of Indian theocracy opened fire on them.

Mr. Speaker, such a country is unworthy of the label "democracy." We rightly protest human-rights violations in China, including the mistreatment of Christians, Buddhists, and others. Yet India is 100 times more oppressive than China. We must take strong measures to bring democracy to South Asia by cutting off U.S. aid to this theocratic satrapy, placing an embargo against it, and declaring our support

for the self-determination of the Christians of Nagaland, the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan, the Muslims of Kashmir, and the other South Asian people and nations struggling for their freedom. We must also include India in any sanctions taken against countries that fail to observe religious freedom. Those measures will stand as our contribution to political, cultural, and religious freedom in South Asia.

I am introducing the story from the Tribune of Chandigarh into the RECORD.

[From the Chandigarh (India) Tribune, July 16, 1997]

DSP HURT IN BRICKBATTING

LUDHIANA, October 26.—The police opened fire in the air and resorted to a lathi charge to disperse an agitated mob of Christians last night as many as 19 policemen, including a DSP and nine Christians were injured in the brickbattening and lathi charge. Two vehicles were also damaged. The Christians had started a five-day programme on "Jesus Christ is the answer" festival from October 22, to October 26 on the Chandigarh Road. They claimed that they were holding their prayers and thousands of Christians were participating in the same. On the other hand BJP activists of the Shiv Sena and the Bajrang Dal objected to the holding of the festival alleging that the Christians were resorting to conversions and indulging in "magical healing." The administration on the first day withdrew permission to hold the festival but on the assurance that no magical healing would be done and no conversions would take place, it relented. However, groups opposed to the holding of the festival continued their protest dharna near the venue of the festival. The police had made elaborate security arrangements. According to a spokesperson for the Christians, the district administration yesterday forced them to wind up the festival as tension was brewing up in the town. He said that on October 22 an attempt was made to set the venue on fire and electric lights were damaged. But the administration did not take any action against the rioters. He said as the announcement for the cancellation of the festival was made the youngster started a dharna on the Chandigarh Road. The police lathi charged them and chased them to the CMC Chowk where other Christians had collected in protest against the cancellation of the festival. The spokesman said a deputation of the Christians had also met the Chief Minister, Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, at a village in Muktsar district two days ago and apprised him of the situation. The SSP, Mr. Dinkar Gupta, said as many as 19 policemen were injured in the brickbattening. He said the police force was outnumbered at the CMC Chowk and had resort to a lathi charge and open fire in the air to protect themselves.

INDIA SHOWS RELIGIOUS "TOLERANCE" BY FIRING ON CHRISTIAN FESTIVAL AND BEHEADS A CATHOLIC PRIEST

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, once again the mask of Indian "democracy" has slipped off and the grisly reality underneath has been exposed. Just weeks after the state

funeral of Mother Teresa earned India fawning media coverage, it has fired on innocent Christians who were merely holding a 5-day festival called "Jesus Christ is the Answer." According to official reports, 9 Christians and 19 police officers were injured.

This unconscionable act of religious tyranny took place after the militant Hindu parties complained of possible conversions of Hindus to Christianity during the festival in Ludhiana, Punjab. India used to have a law against religious conversions of Hindus. Although it claims that this law has been repealed, in practice it is still enforced.

Hindu militant rioters tried to sabotage the festival by setting fire to the soundstage and other equipment. According to newspaper articles, no action was taken against the persons responsible for these acts. Instead, the authorities closed down the festival based on the allegation that conversions were occurring. What kind of "secular democracy" allows its police to shoot at people merely because they may be persuading people to adopt their religious views.

That is not secularism, and Mr. Speaker that is not democracy. It is militant, fundamentalist theocracy of the same kind that operates in Iran.

And finally Mr. Speaker, I sadly report that a Catholic priest was found beheaded in the northern India state of Bihar. This was the third Catholic clergyman killed in the past 2 years in this religion. The colleagues of the Reverend A.T. Thomas said that he was killed for aiding the region's "untouchables." There were further reports that the police in the area were offering a \$28 reward for the return of the priest's missing head.

Mr. Speaker, these gruesome facts make it imperative that this Congress continue to support the inclusion of India as a major violator of religious rights in the Wolf-Specter Freedom From Religious Persecution Act of 1997.

I would like to conclude by thanking Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, president of the Council of Khalistan, for bringing these atrocities to my attention. I am introducing the Council of Khalistan's press release and the AP article on this matter into the RECORD.

INDIAN POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CHRISTIAN FESTIVAL JUST WEEKS AFTER MOTHER TERESA'S STATE FUNERAL

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 30—Several police and Christians were injured after police used firearms, tear gas and baton charges to disperse Christians who were holding a five-day festival entitled "Jesus Christ is the Answer" in Ludhiana, Punjab. Indian authorities dispersed the festival by force after allegations that organizers were engaging in conversions of Hindus to Christianity.

Indian authorities allowed the Christian festival only after assurances by organizers that no conversions would take place. However, in the course of the five-day festival, Hindu protests organized by political leaders turned more militant as rioters attempted to set fire to the soundstage and other equipment. It was reported that Indian authorities took no action against the Hindu rioters.

When allegations arose that the Christian festival was actually converting Hindus, Indian authorities closed down the festival. Christians conducted a sit-in protest on the Chandigarh Road. Police responded by using

tear gas and batons to beat the protestors, police gunfire was also reported. Official figures place the injuries at 9 Christians and 19 police officers, however, Christian casualties may be much higher.

"This is secular democracy in action," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "Unless you are Mother Teresa, this is how most Christians in India are treated." Christians in Nagaland have faced religious and political persecution since Indian independence, over 200,000 Christian Nagas have been murdered since 1947. Punjab State Magistracy and human rights groups have stated that since 1984, over 250,000 Sikhs were killed by Indian security forces. 53,000 Kashmiris have been killed since 1988 and tens of thousands of Dalits, India's dark skinned aboriginals relegated to untouchable status, have also been killed.

"Although the Indian Government has publicly declared that their law against converting Hindus is no longer in force, these Christians were attacked by Indian police because of charges that they were converting Hindus and that should indicate how the Indian Government feels about Christians and about Hindus converting to Christian faith," concluded Dr. Aulakh.

[From the Tribune News Service, Oct. 27, 1997]

DSP HURT IN BRICKBATTING

LUDHIANA, October 26—The police opened fire in the air and resorted to a lathi charge to disperse an agitated mob of Christians last night as many as 19 policemen, including a DSP and nine Christians were injured in the brickbattening and lathi charge. Two vehicles were also damaged. The Christians had started a five-day programme on "Jesus Christ is the answer" festival from October 22 to October 26 on the Chandigarh Road. They claimed that they were holding their prayers and thousands of Christians were participating in the same. On the other hand BJP activists of the Shiv Sena and the Bajrang Dal objected to the holding of the festival alleging that the Christians were resorting to conversions and indulging in "magical healing." The administration on the first day withdrew permission to hold the festival but on the assurance that no magical healing would be done and no conversions would take place, it relented. However, groups opposed to the holding of the festival continued their protest dharna near the venue of the festival. The police had made elaborate security arrangements. According to a spokesperson for the Christians, the district administration yesterday forced them to wind up the festival as tension was brewing up in the town. He said that on October 22 an attempt was made to set the venue on fire and electric lights were damaged. But the administration did not take any action against the rioters. He said as the announcement for the cancellation of the festival was made the youngster started a dharna on the Chandigarh Road. The police lathi-charged them and chased them to the CMC Chowk where other Christians had collected in protest against the cancellation of the festival. The spokesman said a deputation of the Christians had also met the Chief Minister, Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, at a village in Muktsar district two days ago and apprised him of the situation. The SSP, Mr. Dinkar Gupta, said as many as 19 policemen were injured in the brickbattening. He said the police force was outnumbered at the CMC Chowk and had resort to a lathi charge and open fire in the air to protect themselves.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 29, 1997]

PRIEST BEHEADED IN INDIA FOR WORKS

NEW DELHI, INDIA (AP)—A Catholic priest was found beheaded in a forest in northern India, apparently killed for aiding the region's no-caste untouchables, colleagues said today.

A search part from the Australian-run mission that employed the Rev. A.T. Thomas found his decapitated body Monday near Sirka village, three days after Thomas was abducted from the village's meeting place.

He was the third Catholic clergyman killed in the past two years in Bihar, India's least-developed state, where caste-based gang wars have killed hundred of residents in recent years.

Thomas, an Indian working for Province of the Society of Jesus, had established 15 schools and health projects for Harijans, or untouchables, who occupy the lowest rung in the hierarchy of the Hindu caste system.

"He was working for uplifting the Harijans in remote areas. That may have been a threat to the upper castes," the Rev. George Pereira of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of India said in New Delhi.

Police were looking into Thomas' past mediation in land disputes, police Superintendent Bihuthy Pradhan said in Bihar.

The priest earlier had been involved in a successful court fight by the untouchables to cultivate land claimed by upper caste Hindus.

"It looks like an act of revenge," the Rev. Father Phil Crotty said in Melbourne.

Police were offering a \$28 reward—a month's wages in that area—for the return of the priest's missing head.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today hearings began in the Government Reform and Oversight Committee on campaign finance reform. In the Senate an agreement has been worked out to allow a vote on campaign finance reform before March 6 of next year. On the floor of the House 168 Members, Democrats and Republicans, have signed a discharge petition to bring a vote forward. It looks like campaign finance reform is gaining momentum here in Washington.

I for one am not yet satisfied. There are only a few weeks left before the House adjourns for the year. Next year will be an election year. It will be too late to deal with this issue when we come back next year.

The House leadership needs to commit itself to allowing a vote before we leave this year. Those Members who care about this issue should join me and sign the discharge petition. The recent action on campaign reform is not enough. We must be given a chance to vote on this issue on the floor of the House of Representatives and we must do that in the next few weeks. I refuse to take "no" for an answer.

TRIBUTE TO THE BLACK ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH FLORIDA, INC. ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Black Archives, History and Research Foundation of South Florida, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary on Saturday, November 15, 1997.

This is indeed a milestone in the history of this organization, given the countless struggles and challenges that ushered its humble beginnings. And as I join my community in recalling the role of Miami's Black Archives Foundation, I also would like to honor Dr. Dorothy Jenkins Fields who serves as the catalyst behind its emergence as a respected institution. Almost singlehandedly, Dr. Fields helped turn around a neglected part of Miami's cultural heritage into a living, breathing lesson about the black experience in south Florida for students, adults, and researchers alike.

In preparation for the celebration of our Nation's 200th birthday, she conceived and developed the concept that hastened the establishment of this cultural institution. Incorporated in November 17, 1977, as a private nonprofit organization, the Black Archives, History and Research of South Florida, Inc. is presently governed by a board of directors and supported by a board of trustees. Funded solely by its members, donations and grants, the foundation is dependent upon its volunteer help.

This institution serves as a manuscript/photographic repository of south Florida's African-American communities. The materials in this repository are collected for educational purposes for users, which include students, teachers, scholars, researchers, the media, and the public-at-large. The memories of the pioneers, family albums, photographs, documents, souvenir programs from churches and organizations are preserved in its burgeoning files. Additionally, it identifies historic sites for nomination to local, state and national designation. As a result of the collected documentation, the historic Overtown Folklife Village and Dade County's Black Heritage Trail came to fruition.

It also works in conjunction with the Dade County public schools by providing content for the infusion of African-American history into existing curriculum utilizing source materials for schoolchildren of all races throughout the school year. It also initiated the restoration of several historic sites including the Dr. William A. Chapman, Sr., residence. Located on the campus of Booker T. Washington High School, the house was restored for reuse as the Ethnic Heritage Children's Educational Center.

One of the more recent joint ventures it worked out with the Dade County public schools is the creation of a districtwide, multi-cultural and multiethnic research and educational facility for students, teachers, and the community. The objective is to provide oppor-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tunities for students at all grade levels to celebrate the rich variety of cultures in Dade County. This program enables students to record the past in relation to the present, as well as ponder the possible events of the coming century.

The documented materials that now form the wealth of the Black Archives Foundation collectively represent a stirring graphic journey into the inner sanctum of some of the most vivid life-experiences of African-Americans in Dade County. The soul-searching representation captivated by its historic documents personify not so much the black destination, as much as the episodic journey of our pioneers to that destination. Together they evoke the truism of a revered African Ashanti proverb that " * * * until the lions get their own historian, the story of the hunt will always glorify the hunter."

Mr. Speaker, I am truly proud of the pioneering efforts and resilient spirit of Dr. Dorothy Fields that nurtured the spirit of the Black Archives Foundation in South Florida. The significance of the role of the foundation is premised on the paradigm in that when you stifle the remembrance of your people's past, you will have silenced the promise of their future. Conversely, however, I am exultant that under the aegis of this revered institution our community has truly become redemptive and knowledgeable of the struggles and sacrifices of our African-American forebears.

As we honor them through the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Black Archives Foundation, we will have become once again their partners in exploring the journey they have begun. In the convergence of our spirits and memories with theirs, we will be enriched because through our understanding of the many and varied messages they left us through their life journeys, we will be inextricably linked closer to them.

On this occasion I want to congratulate the board of directors and the board of trustees for their steadfast efforts and genuine resilience throughout the Black Archives Foundation's 20-year history. I would like to reiterate our community's utmost gratitude for giving us the privilege of maximizing our knowledge of the vast richness and nobility of our African-American heritage.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER DEUTSCH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the Chamber today during rollcall Vote Nos. 546 and 547. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each of these votes.

October 30, 1997

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2267, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to instruct conferees and in strong support of immigrants' rights. I believe family reunification should be one of the highest priorities of our immigration policy and that the process of naturalization of legal residents needs to be more efficient. Letting 245(i) sunset would be morally wrong and economically unwise. It would separate thousands of families and disrupt thousands of businesses. Furthermore letting 245(i) sunset is not fiscally sound. The receipts from the penalty fee help pay for important INS activities.

Mr. Speaker, 245(i) is not amnesty. It does not reward those who purposefully broke our laws. Instead, it is for people who are sponsored by close family members or by employers who cannot find eligible U.S. workers, and whose "priority date" is current under existing quotas. It does not change the order in which a person's claim is adjudicated. In short, section 245(i) allows business to keep valued employees and allows families to stay together.

It is just inhumane to force immigrants who have families in this country to leave the U.S. and to apply and wait for their visas in a foreign country. This instills fear and promotes division of immigrant families.

Mr. Speaker, this whole debate is not really about fighting illegal immigration. This is just another attempt by some members on the other side of the aisle to sharply restrict or even eliminate immigration to the United States. Republican members claim they uphold family values. But when it comes to poor families and immigrant families, Republicans have demonstrated time and again that they want to make it more difficult for immigrants who have been living, working, and paying taxes in this country to reunite with their loved ones.

A policy which divides thousands of families of U.S. citizens and legal residents seems preposterous at a time when family unification and family values are a strong concern of the American people.

Immigrants have contributed to the wealth and success of this nation. They are an asset to our nation. I have in the past supported measures aimed at removing barriers to legal immigration and I will continue to do so. I voted for the Family Unity and Employment Opportunity Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-649), the first comprehensive revision of U.S. immigration policy since 1965, which was signed into law by President Bush on November 29, 1990, and which made long-overdue improvements with regard to the admission into the United States of family members of legal residents and highly skilled professionals.

Similarly, last year I voted against H.R. 2202, the Immigration and Nationality Act of

1996, because many of the provisions of the immigration "reform" of 1996 are simply wrong and, furthermore, we have little to fear from people immigrating. Immigrants come to our country to escape the hardships of war and political persecution or to work to improve their lives and those of their families.

We, in turn, benefit from the cultural diversity their inclusion brings to our society and the boost their working, spending, and paying taxes bring to our economy. New York City has been revitalized by newcomers to America.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to put politics aside and do justice for these hard working, tax paying, law-abiding people. Vote no on the motion to instruct.

IN SUPPORT OF OXI DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I join people of Greek descent in Astoria, NY, the country, and the world in saluting the courageous acts of the Greeks against Mussolini and Hitler. October 28, 1997, marks the 57th anniversary of a very historic day in Greek history.

On October 28, 1940, the Italian Minister in Athens gave an ultimatum to the Prime Minister of Greece, demanding the unconditional surrender of Greece. His answer was "Oxi," which means "no" in Greek.

Military success for the Italians would have sealed off the Balkans from the south and helped Hitler's plan to invade Russia. In fact, the Italian army that was fully equipped, well supplied, and backed by superior air and naval power. They were expected to overrun Greece within a short time.

Fortunately, the Greek Army proved to be well trained and resourceful despite their lack of military equipment. In less than a week after the Italians first attacked, it was clear that their forces had suffered a serious setback in spite of having control of the air and fielding armored vehicles.

On November 14, the Greek Army launched a counteroffensive and quickly drove Italian forces far back into Albania. On December 6, the Greeks captured Porto Edda and continued their advance along the seacoast toward Valona. By February 1, 1941, the Italians had launched strong counterattacks, but the determination of the Greek Army coupled with the severity of the winter weather, nullified the Italians' efforts.

The Italians launched another offensive on March 12, 1941, but after 6 days of fighting, the Italians made only small gains and it became clear that German intervention was necessary if the Italians were going to win.

On March 26, Hitler shouted "I will make a clean sweep of the Balkans." It took him 5 weeks, until the end of April, to subdue Greece. It turned out to be an important 5 weeks, until the end of April, to subdue the Greeks. These 5 weeks delayed Hitler's invasion of Russia and contributed to the Germans' failure in Russia.

The victory of the Greek Army against the Italians astonished the world. The heroic stance by the Greeks against insurmountable odds, was the first glimmer of hope for the Allies, and today we can take great pride in those who risked their lives to defend their country.

THANKS TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB FOR THEIR YEARS OF SERVICE TO HOUSTON

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, we celebrate the opening of the Greater Houston Boys and Girls Club on October 14, 1997. When I was younger, I was a member of the Boys and Girls Club. This group gave me the opportunity to find myself and to grow into an adult.

The Houston Boys and Girls Club has been in service since 1952. With this new Shell Branch, we will have a total of five facilities in the Greater Houston area. There is an incredible variety of activities at these centers from basketball to baseball to soccer to arts and crafts. There is something for everyone.

I would personally like to applaud the efforts of the staff and volunteers at the Boys and Girls Club throughout Houston. They bring a strong commitment and dedication that we should all try to emulate.

The Boys and Girls Club strive to instill in our youth a sense of competence, usefulness, belonging and of power and influence.

Their mission takes our community's at-risk youths off the street and provides them with a safe and positive environment that will lead them toward achieving a brighter future.

The Boys and Girls Clubs build character. It helps our children to realize what is right and what is wrong. It helps them to make better informed decisions. It also helps to build relationships with other people.

Programs such as Smart Moves and Smart Kids—which is an early prevention program has won national acclaim—keeps our young people off the street and away from drug, alcohol and tobacco. Additional Boys and Girls Club Programs provide young people with skills to develop into adults today. While one program—the Power Hour—is an extensive tutoring and education development program, another program—the Keystone Club—is dedicated to providing community and leadership skills to the young. These are just three of many programs offered by the Boys and Girls Club.

With the opening of this fifth facility, we can see the dedication of the staff, volunteers and the community. The Boys and Girls Club is dedicated to developing the youth of this city and making them the best that they can be.

I would ask that we return that same commitment to the Boys and Girls Clubs, and we make the extra effort to help them with whatever they need.

MOURNING THE PASSING OF RESPECTED COLLEAGUE, FORMER MEMBER JOEL PRITCHARD

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 30, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today in the House there was a Memorial Service for our former Member, Joel Pritchard, who passed away October 9, 1997. Congressman Pritchard was an outstanding legislator and, more importantly, a wonderful human being. He will be sorely missed by those of us who knew and worked with him.

Joel's legacy will be that of the dedicated work he did on the behalf of his constituents in the first district of the State of Washington. In his six terms on Capitol Hill, Congressman Pritchard was one of America's most valuable spokesman for the environment. His district, which included the region around Puget Sound, is regarded as an environmental gem, even with the rising nearby metropolis of Seattle and its suburbs. Congressman Pritchard's advocacy for our Nation's natural treasures helped instill further an awareness among his fellow Congressmen on this important issue.

I knew Joel Pritchard from the time we spent together on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, where we both served on our Subcommittee for International Operations. His caution and keen eye were a valuable asset in evaluating the policies of the United States in a global setting.

The spirit of Congressman Joel Pritchard will live on in this body, joining the memory of respected leaders of past generations. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join with me in extending our condolences to Joel Pritchard's family as we salute this great American who selflessly devoted himself to his country and his community.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2267, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my profound disapproval at the proposed agreement reached by Representatives LAMAR SMITH and LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART. This agreement unfairly distinguishes between Central Americans who entered the United States before December 1995 and Guantanamo Haitians who entered the United States during 1991 and 1992.

My disagreement with this proposed legislation is based on the exclusion of the Guantanamo Haitians from the proposed amnesty. It is shocking to find that this proposed law grants relief to Central Americans, without regard to the plight of those 11,000 or more Haitians who were admitted to the United States. After being processed in Guantanamo in 1991.

One of the arguments used to favor the Central Americans is that they are in the United States for political reasons. I believe this is the same argument for the Guantanamo Haitians who fled their country by boat to escape a violent military dictatorship, headed by General Cedras and Michel Francois. Many of them were reportedly killed by this military junta. Those who escaped were intercepted at sea, and were brought to Guantanamo for screening. They were determined to have credible claims for political asylum and were permitted to enter the United States just like the Central Americans.

Besides the Guantanamo Haitians, many other Haitians escaped to the United States in

search of peace and freedom. However, they were sent back to Haiti because they were considered economic refugees. Today, even the Haitians who were determined to be political refugees will be deported unless they are given the same consideration proposed for the Central Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the fact is, there is no legitimate reason to discriminate between the Haitians seeking asylum, and the Central Americans who seek asylum. While I commend the Clinton administration's leadership in proposing legislation which provides that the pending asylum applications of Nicaraguans, Guatemalans, and Salvadorans be considered under the standards of the old immigration

law, their proposal falls far short of what must be done.

Extending to Haitian refugees the same benefits that we extend to Central American refugees is the only just and moral thing to do. This legislation is flawed and has a double standard penalizing Haitians while favoring Latinos.

As is etched in marble on the U.S. Supreme Court: "Equal justice under the law". This proposed agreement fails this test. I demand equity for all refugees and will settle for nothing less.